The Racine Journal.

VOLUME LIV. RACINE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1910. NO. 50

EDW. D. WHITE IS APPOINTED CHIEF JUSTICE

PRESENT ASSOCIATE JUSTICE WILL PRESIDE OVER THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

NEW APPOINTEE A DEMOCRAT

President Also Appoints Judge Willis Vandeventer of Wyoming and Judge Joseph Ruker Lamar of Georgia, Associate Justices.

JUDGE WINSLOW LOSES OUT

B. H. Meyer of Wisconsin Appointed a Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission—Badger Rate Expert Will Take the Place Vacated by Martin A. Knapp, Elevated to the Commerce Bench—Other Vacancies Are Filled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—President Taft today sent to the senate these nominations:

To be chief justice of the United States supreme court, Associate Justice Edward Douglas White, of Louisiana.

To be associate justices, United States supreme court:

Judge Willis Vandeventer of Wyoming and Judge Joseph Rucker Lamar of Georgia.

To be judges of the new court of commerce:

Martin A. Knapp, now chairman of the interstate commerce commission, for a term of five years.

Robert W. Archbald, now United States district judge for the middle district of Pennsylvania, term of four years.

William H. Hunt, now a judge of the court of customs appeals, formerly United States district judge of the district of Montana, term of three years.

John Emmett Carland of South Dakota, to be judge of the new court of commerce for a term of two years. This is a change from the original slate, Arthur C. Denison, United States district judge for the western district of Michigan, having been first selected for this place.

Julian W. Mack, now judge in the appellate circuit court of the first Illinois district, term of one year.

Wisconsin Man Named.

To be members of the interstate commerce commission:

B. H. Meyer of Wisconsin and C. C. McChord of Kentucky. The appointments to the interstate commerce commission are made to fill the vacancies caused by the elevation of Mr. Knapp to the commerce court and the forthcoming retirement of former Senator Francis M. Cockrell of Missouri. The commission will elect its new chairman. The members of the commission who remain are Messrs. Clark, Harlan, Clements, Lane and Prouty.

The commerce court is a court created in the amendment in the interstate commerce act passed in June last by this congress. The law provides for the appointment of five additional circuit judges by the president who are to constitute the court, and no two of whom shall be appointed from the same judicial circuit. The judges so appointed are to serve on the commerce court, and after being relieved from that service are to be assigned to work on the circuits as circuit judges.

The law requires the president to designate in the first appointments the terms of years during which the judge appointed shall serve on the commerce court and the judge designated to sit for five years on this court is to act as the presiding judge.

Thereafter the court is to be composed of five judges to be designated by the supreme court from the circuit judges of the United States. This court is thus composed of the present chairman of the interstate commerce commission, two United States district judges, one judge of the United States court of appeals who was formerly a United States judge and one from the appellate court of Illinois.

Additional Circuit Judges.

In the official nominations sent to the senate today the members of the new commerce court are designated as additional circuit judges. In carrying this out, Mr. Knapp is named as a judge for the second; Mr. Archbald for the third; Mr. Hunt for the ninth; Mr. Carland for the eighth and Mr. Mack for the seventh judicial circuit.

Judge Carland of South Dakota, named as one of the new judges of the court of commerce, is a Democrat, having been appointed to the bench by President Cleveland. His appointment makes the complexion of the commerce court three Republicans and two Democrats.

President Taft hesitated between the appointment of Judge Carland and Judge Arthur Denison of Michigan. Last night the latter was thought to have been his final selection. To have appointed Judge Denison, however, would have resulted in making three circuit judges from Michigan, whereas the president was anxious for a more equitable distribution.

Judge Willis Vandevanter was born in Indiana and is now 51 years old. He was a graduate of Asbury, now DePauw university and a graduate from the Cincinnati law school of 1881. After three years of practice in Indiana he moved to Cheyenne, Wyo., where he was commissioned to revise the Wyoming statutes in 1886; city attorney, 1887-88; member territorial legislature and chairman of its judiciary committee in 1888; chief justice to the supreme court of Wyoming from 1889, by appointment while it was a territory and by election after it became a state. He resigned from the supreme court to resume the practice of law. In 1897 he was appointed assistant attorney general of the United States and assigned to the department of the interior. In February 1903 he was appointed United States circuit judge of the eighth judicial circuit. He was a professor of equity pleading the practice of equity jurisprudence in Columbia university.

Lamar a Georgian.

Judge Joseph Rucker Lamar is 53 years old, was born in Georgia, educated at the University of Georgia, the Washington and Lee university and at Bethany college. He was admitted to the bar in 1879 and practiced at Augusta. He was a member of the Georgia legislature for three years. He was a commissioner to codify the laws of Georgia in 1895. In 1903 he became an associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia where he served two and one-half years and then resigned. He is one of the leaders of the southern bar.

White Confirmed.

Edward D. White of Louisiana, associate justice of the supreme court, was confirmed today by the senate to be chief justice of the court. Confirmation of the two newly appointed associate justices will follow later. The quick confirmation of Chief Justice White is due to the fact that the senate already had passed upon his qualifications.

TRIAL OF DIETZS' WILL REVIEW LONG CONFLICT

Six Years' Fight in Sawyer County to be Aired in Court Says Assistant Prosecuting Attorney.

HAYWARD, Wis., Dec. 12.—The trial of John F. Dietz, Hattie and Leslie Dietz, on the charge of murdering Deputy Sheriff Oscar Harp on October 8, last, which begins this afternoon will review the entire history of the six years' conflict between Dietz and the authorities of Sawyer county.

This statement was made today by Frank B. Lamoreaux, assistant to the states attorney, who is with the county attorney J. C. Davis in the prosecution. The state, says Mr. Lamoreaux, will have at least 125 witnesses, with a probability of not being able to dispose of more than four or fe in a day.

All four attorneys are now in town. W. B. Rubin and Moritz Wittig for Dietz arrived this morning, and immediately saw tehir client in jail.

In the opinion of a member of the prosecution the defense will probably be able to obtain a further continuance to prepare their case. If not the examination of talesmen will commence at once.

REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

Rumor That Two Boys Were Found Nearly Frozen to Death.

Reports were in circulation yesterday that two boys were put off a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway train, at some point between Milwaukee and Corliss and that they were found in a haystack unconscious and nearly frozen to death. Efforts on the part of reporters to verify the story proved fruitless, except that two boys had called at a Caledonia farm house with hands and feet frost bitten and said that they had walked from Milwaukee and were bound for Chicago. They were warmed up and taken to Corliss in a buggy and transportation secured to Chicago.

An excited mother entered the police office close to midnight Saturday and informed the officers that her seven year old son had left his home at an early hour in the morning and had not returned and she feared that he might have tumbled into the river or wandered to the country and frozen to death. About 3 o'clock Sunday morning the boy was found wandering around Main street and said he was only staying out because he was afraid to go home. The officer returned him to his anxious mother.

American characteristics as pointed out by Woodrow Wilson consist of tolerance, a consuming appetite for new laws, a progressive spirit, and with a faith in ideals governmental. Long years in the quiet of a presidency of a great university should lead to placidity of mind, but some of us haven't it.

A. C. SANFORD DIES IN THE FAR WEST

FORMER RACINE NEWSPAPER EDITOR AND PUBLISHER DURING CIVIL WAR TIMES.

MIXED UP IN GLOVER CASE

Was One of the Organizers of the Republican Party—Assisted in Establishing the Racine Soldiers' Aid Society—Left the City for Portland, Ore., More Than Twenty-five Years Ago.

Adam Castle Sanford, a former old resident of Racine, and for many years editor and owner of the Racine Advocate, died on December 8, at Arleta, Wn. In the death of Mr. Sanford there passes away one of the landmarks of Racine and one who was very prominent during the civil war, in fact his reputation at the time was state wide.

Deceased was born in the County of Kent, England, near Dover, Nov. 7, 1824. With his parents he came to America in 1830, locating near Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., and there engaged in agricultural pursuits. From there Mr. Sanford went to New York City and attended school two years. In 1841 he went into the Observer office at Utica, N. Y., and learned the printing business. After that he occupied a position in New York, then in Boston and in 1846 published his first newspaper, the Madison County Democrat, at Chittenago, New York. He also published other papers in New York state and in 1849 he went to Rome, N. Y., and was half owner of a paper.

In 1854 he came to Racine and bought the Racine Advocate, of Colonel Clement. In the Advocate, Mr. Sanford advocated the question of farmers dropping the raising of 40 cent spring wheat and entering the dairy business. He took great interest in the politics of those days. He was instrumental in bringing about the organization of the Republican party and that year he took the late John Tapley into partnership.

Helped Rescue Glover.

At this time political agitation was at fever heat and it was in 1854 that the celebrated Glover rescue case was before the people. Glover was a negro and the story of his escape from his master in Missouri, coming to Racine; how he was spirited to Milwaukee and then the rescue by one hundred determined men of this city, of which Mr. Sanford was one, is a matter of history. Mr. Sanford was also instrumental in publishing the first German paper here, engaging the late Samuel Ritchie as its editor and then Henry Hilgaard, a young German was hired to edit the paper. Mr. Sanford and Mr. Tapley built the first pleasure row boat ever launched on Root river.

During the war Mr. Sanford assisted in organizing the Racine Soldiers' Aid society. The affairs of the Advocate became strained financially and Mr. Sanford sold out all of his interests.

More than twenty-five years ago Mr. Sanford left Racine and went to Portland, Oregon. There he engaged in the pursuit of publishing and selling books, and also was in the mining business to a certain extent. On September 13, 1901, he suffered a strok of paralysis while on board a street car at Portland. He was never well after that time. Mr. Sanford had been married three times. His first wife was Miss Eunice A. Whipple, who died many years ago; he married a second time and death claimed his helpmate. In 1905, at the age of 81, he married a widow of Portland, aged 76. As Mr. Sanford said at the time it was to secure a home that he was united.

Sought Aid From Congress.

Some four years ago Mr. Sanford prepared a petition to congress, reviewing his life and misfortunes and asking for a small pension to relieve him in his old days. He and his friends thought that he might obtain relief for the printing he did for the Racine Soldiers' Aid society during the civil war and for which he never received compensation. No action was ever taken by congress on this petition.

The remains of Mr. Sanford were laid at rest in his western home.

Hawley.

Robert, three year old son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Hawley, died at their home, 1325 College avenue, Sunday afternoon. He was a bright and attractive little fellow and his parents will have the heartfelt sympathy of all in their sad hour of affliction. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house.

Mrs. Peterson died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Julius Olson, 1517 Oak street yesterday aged 73 years. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house.

If executives, state and natica, continue to cribb from the prerogative of legislative bodies, some day we shall be having a fine lot of trouble.

PATIENT DRINKS CARBOLIC ACID

GEORGE HYDUK, AN INMATE OF THE INSANE ASYLUM, DIES FROM THE EFFECTS.

AN ATTENDANT IS CARELESS

Left Bottle of the Poison on a Shelf, While He Was Absent in Another Part of the Building—Coroner Hoyle Called and Issued a Burial Permit Without Inquest.

George Hyduk, 27 years old, an inmate of the Racine County Insane Asylum, ended his life about 5 O'clock Saturday afternoon, by drinking carbolic acid from a bottle which he managed to secure from a bath room, which was left standing on a shelf by Chris Madsen, attendant, when he was suddenly called away.

It is a rule at the institution for male attendants to take a bath every Saturday afternoon and this was followed Saturday. Mr. Madison, the attendant, desired also to bathe and proceeded to disinfect the tub with carbolic acid. While he was so doing he was called to another part of the building, setting the bottle containing the acid on a shelf.

He was absent perhaps half an hour and while gone the patient, Hyduk, who had a mania for drinking anything in a bottle, entered the bath room, took the bottle, walked into another room and swallowed the acid, about three drams. When discovered he was in a dying condition and Dr. Pechn was quickly called from Corliss, but when he got there Hyduk was dead. Coroner Hoyle was notified and Superintendent Lewis, who was in the city at the time of the happening, visiting his parents, took the coroner to the institution. The body was brought to the Fredson Furniture Co. morgue. The coroner issued a burial permit without an inquest being deemed necessary.

Parents Reside Here.

Hyduk, the dead patient, was an Austrian and he was a resident of 1745 Grand avenue, this city, where his parents reside. For years he had a mania for strong drink and became insane. He was examined for insanity by Drs. Brelan and Schuetz and committed to the state asylum at Mendota January 2, 1909. He was pronounced incurable and last summer was transferred to the Racine County insane asylum. He was a great big and strong fellow, but refused to work and was considered idiotic. Before he was sent to the asylum he had attempted suicide at least once. A card was found on his person with instructions to notify Mrs. Mike Hyduk, 1745 Grand avenue, if anything happened to him.

At the county asylum great precaution is taken to not leave anything laying around. Madson, the attendant, has been at the house for three years, is considered a faithful and careful man, but in leaving the carbolic acid where he did, was a little careless. He states that when he left the bath room not a single patient was anywhere around and he did not expect to be gone but a few moments.

Trustees Will Investigate.

In all probability the trustees of the asylum will investigate to ascertain if the attendant was unduly careless.

Deceased is survived by a father, mother, four brothers and two sisters. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Polish church.

BALDWIN'S DAUGHTER SUES FOR PART OF ESTATE

Claims Her Share is Two-ninths of $11,000,000 Left by a Former Early Resident of Racine.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 12.—The fight of Beatrice Anita Baldwin Turnbull for a two-ninths share in the $11,000,000 estate of the late E. J. Baldwin will begin before Judge Rives and a jury in the superior court today.

The contestant was born in this city 17 years ago. Her birth certificate, on record here gives her mother's name as Lillian A. Ashley and her father's name as Elias Jackson Baldwin.

The validity of an alleged marriage between Mrs. Ashley and Baldwin is not an issue, the contention being that under California laws, the child of a void marriage is regarded as legitimate and the failure of Baldwin to mention Beatrice in his will, does not raise the legal presumption that he intended to disinherit her.

Distribution of the estate to the heirs was about to be made when this contest was filed, tying up the property indefinitely.

57,424 PEOPLE IN RACINE COUNTY

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE COUNT MADE BY THE CENSUS BUREAU TODAY.

11,780 GAIN IN TEN YEARS

Kenosha County's Population Given As 32,929—Statistics of Other Counties Containing the Largest Cities Announced At Washington—Wisconsin is Thirteenth In List of States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Population statistics of the counties of Wisconsin, containing the principal cities, announced today are as follows: Dane, 77,435; Douglas, 47,422; La Crosse, 33,996; Milwaukee, 433,187; Racine, 57,424; Winnebago, 62,116.

Kenosha county has a population of 32,929; Walworth county, 29,614; Rock county, 57,538; Green county, 21,641; Lafayette, 20,075.

Racine county's population in 1900 was 45,644 and in 1890, the population was 36,286, or 25.9 per cent for the ten years. The gain the last decade was 11,780 or 25.8 per cent.

The states in their rank according to population are:

1—New York	28—West Virginia
2—Pennsylvania	29—Nebraska
3—Illinois	30—Washington
4—Ohio	31—Porto Rico
5—Texas	32—Connecticut
6—Massachusetts	33—Colorado
7—Missouri	34—Florida
8—Michigan	35—Maine
9—Indiana	36—Oregon
10—Georgia	37—South Dakota
11—New Jersey	38—North Dakota
12—California	40—New Hampshire
13—Wisconsin	41—Montana
14—Kentucky	42—Utah
15—Iowa	43—Vermont
16—North Carolina	44—District of Columbia
17—Tennessee	45—New Mexico
18—Alabama	46—Idaho
19—Minnesota	47—Arizona
20—Virginia	48—Delaware
21—Mississippi	49—Hawaii
22—Kansas	50—Wyoming
23—Oklahoma	51—Nevada
24—Louisiana	52—Alaska
25—Arkansas	
26—South Carolina	
27—Maryland	

NEWLYWEDS LIABLE TO FINE AND IMPRISONMENT

State Laws Require That Couples Married Outside the State File Their Marriage Certificate at Court House.

It is estimated that during the year 1910 thirty Racine couples have tied themselves to Waukegan, Ill., and been married there. But how many of them have violated the law and are subject to arrest and punishment? Possibly not one of the lovers know anything about the law pertaining to marriages of this kind and never gave the matter a thought. These lovers who get married outside the state, return to Wisconsin to reside and keep their marriage secret for more than ten days, are liable under the law.

Mr. and Mrs. Newlywed who wish to keep their friends in ignorance of the event not only are taking chances of having to spend from thirty to sixty days in the nearest county jail, but are liable to lose from $20 to $200 which might come in handy to furnish a house. This is the penalty for violating any part of section 1022 of the statutes. If the judge sees fit he can impose both the money fine and jail sentence.

The section in question reads:

"When parties living in this state shall go out of it to be married and shall return to it to reside they shall obtain from the county clerk of the county in which either of them reside prior to their marriage a blank certificate of marriage which they shall cause to be properly filled out and filed with the local register of deeds of the city, incorporated village or town wherein they resided ten days after their return."

SEASON'S NAVIGATION ON DETROIT RIVER ENDS

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 12.—When the steamer F. B. Squire, bound for Buffalo, passed down yesterday, navigation in the Detroit river ended, for the season of 1910. When the Squire reached Ballard's Reef in Lake Erie, late in the afternoon she ran aground in a blinding snow storm and it required the assistance of three tugs to release her. It was not thought that she would encounter more difficulty in crossing the lake.

The season of 1910 was the best in the history of the local marine office. More than 800,000 pieces of mail were handled by the men on the mail boat and 19,957 passages were recorded. There were 200,000 more pieces of mail handled than last year and two thousand more passages recorded.

ITEMS OF CONDENSED NEWS

A Resume of Happenings in Tabeloid Form for Busy Readers Who Like News in Abreviated Shape.

The government has commenced suit to recover from the Southern Pacific railroad 6,500 acres of oil lands in Kern county, California. The value is placed at $10,000,000. The land was in an original land grant to the road and the the government claims minerals were not included, oils being defined as within the prohibited scope.

Pig iron was sharply curtailed during November. One cause of quietness in iron and steel is the reported decided increase in productive capacity the last ten years. The demands for structural material helps the market with the building demand in evidence.

The Milwaukee garment workers strike is settled with concessions made by manufacturers. The union is not recognized with agreement no discriminations are to be made of these.

By Feb. 1st Milwaukee tax payers will have paid in $7,587,143.

English Liberals now demand the abolition of the house of lords except that as only an advisory board.

Mayor Seidel is credited with not pushing demands Chief of Police Janssen resign and may wait until July before further action.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Holweg in the reichstag warned Socialists that the more radical members will be held to account for excesses that may be committed as a result of their teachings.

A statement from Washington states this country is the second naval power in actual strength, England coming first with 1,859,168 tons and 288 heavy guns, the United States with 717,502 tons and 135 heavy guns and Germany third with 666,035 tons and 100 guns. France, Japan, Russia and Italy follow in order.

In a revolt of Brazilian marines on Cobra island, Rio Janerio, 200 were killed in a bombardment lasting seventeen hours. The fort they had captured was surrendered.

The leak in Chicago wherein government secrets in trust trials were given to the defense has been traced, as alleged, to the chief of secret service. The matter was brought up by the government attorney in the brick trust case who denounced to Judge Landis, C. F. DeWoody, charging him as giving up secrets of the grand jury to the C. M. and St. Paul road.

A fresh outbreak is looked for in Honduras with foreign interests alarmed unless this country will afford protection.

The standing of the parliamentary elections Saturday night give the government coalition 278 and the Unionists 226.

At a banquet of the Chicago Commercial club John MacVicar, one of the city commission of Des Moines, and Baldwin Rice, mayor of Houston, Texas, described the workings of the commission form of government telling of the beneficial practical results of the new system.

Eleven steamers left New York Saturday carrying 25,000 passengers to spend the holidays in Europe.

Sixty per cent of the school children of Dothan, Ala., with seventy-five per cent of the people of Houston county are affected with the hookworm, according to a state field agent.

If the present membership of the house is not to be enlarged the apportionment will have to be raised 41,000, the present ratio being 194,182.

Thomas Edison in another talk denies the brain does any thinking and says it is but a recording instrument. "Show me what makes your thumb wiggle," declares he, and the secret will be revealed. As to a hereafter, he says, he is like the man from Missouri and wants to be shown. He thinks however mankind is progressing and that later on new senses will be developed as the needs arise.

A writ of habeas corpus has been granted Porter Charlton by Judge Reilstab in the U. S. federal court at Trenton. Italy demanded a requisition charging him with the murder of his wife in that country with the requisition being granted by our government.

The new oil corporation started by John W. Gates has secured control of rich oil fields in southwest Texas. Gates declares the concern will remain independent.

The government was defeated in its suit against the anthracite coal trust but will heroically appeal. Why not a prohibition of any road owning stock in another or engaging in any traffic as against the general public. If a constitutional amendment is necessary to trust control, the sooner the better.

ELGIN BUTTER MARKET.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 12.—The Elgin Board of Trade today declared the price of butter firm at thirty cents per pound. The output for last week amounted to 630,300 pounds.

NO EVIDENCE OF BRIBERY IN LORIMER CASE

ILLINOIS SENATOR IS EXONORATED OF CHARGES BY SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE.

AGREE UPON ACTION TODAY

Investigators State That They Have Investigated Thoroughly and Decide That His Election to the Upper House Charges That Bribery Entered Election

NOT A DISSENTING VOICE

Probe Instigated By Senator Lorimer Himself, Who at Last Session, Asked That His Election to theUpper House Be Investigated By a Committee From That Body—Heard Testimony at Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The subcommittee of the senate which has been investigating the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator William Lorimer of Illinois, decided unanimously today that the testimony does not prove any of the charges made.

The committee took up the evidence in its entirety at an executive session. It canvassed the testimony, weighed the evidence and the arguments, and took into consideration all of the facts that have been advanced in connection with the charges concerning Lorimer's election and decided there had been shown no foundation for the charges that bribery had entered into the case in connection with Mr. Lorimer's election.

The motion finally was offered to report to the full committee of the senate that the charges had not been proven. On this motion there was no dissenting vote in the sub-committee.

Following this action, the sub-committee report will be prepared for the full committee at once and the report will be sent to the senate within a short time.

WIRELESS SAVES LIVES OF MANY PASSENGERS

Operator Hayes, of Wrecked Steamer Olympia, Sends Out "C. Q. D." Call to Alaskan Shore.

VALDEZ, Alaska, Dec. 12.—All the passengers on the Alaska Steamship company's steamship Olympia, which went on the rocks at Bligh Island, Prince William Sound, Saturday night, were taken off the ship at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, together with the mails and baggage and were conveyed to Valdez and Ellemar. Most of the passengers are here. Those at Ellemar are well cared for in the little village.

The Olympia left Cordova Saturday evening after unloading a large quantity of coal in her after hold and soon ran into a fierce gale. The empty stern stood too high out of the water and in the tempest the ship became unmanageable and was spun around by the wind. About midnight she went hard and fast on the Bligh island reef.

Wireless Operator Hayes sent out the distress call, which was picked up at Cordova and Valdez and also gave as much information of the wreck as he could, for the water soon put out the fires and the wireless could not be used. The government launch Donaldson from Fort Liscus and the Steamer June left at once for Blight island and took off the passengers without mishap to any of them. The crew also was saved.

It is hoped to save the freight on the Olympia but it is feared that the vessel will be a total loss. There is a rock through her number one hold.

POLICEMAN SAVES DRUNKEN MAN FROM BEING FROZEN.

Albion Olson would undoubtedly have frozen to death and been a subject for Coroner Hoyle, had he not been discovered by Policeman Jensen late Saturday night, and taken to jail. Olson went out and got so drunk that he lay down beside a chicken coop on the north side and went to sleep. When found by the officer he was nearly frozen. One hour more of exposure and he would have been dead. In the municipal court this morning he paid a fine of $5 and costs.

If there were no spoils very likely there would be no factions.

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1910

The Weekly Journal is an eight-page seven column paper, containing interesting correspondence from country towns and the news of the adjacent county seat up to the morning of publication. The markets are revised up to date of each issue and the columns are filled with the latest telegraphic news and selected miscellany matter. The editorial page is a feature and the departments well sustained.

The Weekly Journal endeavors to give the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are always of interest and are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give news of interest from their respective towns and avoid all local gossip with offensive personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news in a readable form and will continue in its efforts to give its readers every satisfaction possible.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike and subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

Should any publication continue sending to any subscriber to whom it may have been ordered sent as a premium by us after the expiration of the one year agreed by us, we request every such subscriber to at once refuse to take such publication out of the postoffice, instructing the postmaster to that effect. In case delivery is made by carriers on Rural Free Delivery routes, notify carrier to this effect. The Journal will in no event become responsible for the same after the year for which it has been duly paid.

THE PREMIUM LIST

The Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean one year, for $1.30.

The Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.50. If required to be sent by mail 12 cents additional for postage.

The Journal and St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the latter semi-weekly, one year for $1.65.

The Journal and La Follette's Weekly Magazine, both one year for $1.60.

The Journal and the Woman's Home Companion, for one year for $1.90.

The Journal and Farm and Fireside one year for $1.25.

The Journal and Farm Life one year for $1.15.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of payment for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the provisions that they shall be especially asked for at the time of paying for the paper.

CITY HAPPENINGS

City Engineer Connolly was at his office today for the first time in two weeks.

George Zacher, conductor on the St. Paul road, has removed to Milwaukee, where he will reside, having been given a different run.

The Salvation Army today placed two kettles for receiving collections for the annual Christmas dinner for the poor on the street corners.

Peter Corbell, barber at Shenkenberg's shop, received a telegram this morning from Green Bay, stating that his father had dropped dead. He left immediately for that place.

The Kelly-Racine Rubber Co., will be open for operation the first of the year, according to reports. The machinery has been installed and tested out, working perfectly.

Edward Williams of Lafayette avenue had a finger of his right hand amputated yesterday, an accident mutilating the member to such an extent that this was necessary.

A testing outfit, with one of the new gasoline traction engines of the J. I. Case T. M. Co., went out north of town today to experiment with the machines on country roads.

The heavy fire in the upper yards of the W. H. Pugh coal company still rages and although two and three streams of water are continually playing upon the blaze, it seems to have little effect.

For the first time this season the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company had their sweepers out last night, clearing snow from the right-of-way. There was no delay in traffic either on the local or interurban lines.

Sheriff Gus Derricks has everything in readiness at the county jail for turning it over to Sheriff-elect Wherry the first of the year. New locks have been placed in the building, new cots in the cells and other improvements.

Harry Smith, employed in the sheet metal department of the J. I. Case T. M. Co., was badly injured yesterday afternoon, a heavy piece of iron striking him above the right eye, inflicting a deep gash. He was treated at the company's hospital and later removed to his home on Maple street.

A regular meeting of the board of public works was held this morning and City Engineer P. H. Connolly was present for the first time in two weeks, having been confined to his home by illness. The board accepted the sewers on West Boulevard and Hubbard street and allowed a final estimate. They also issued a permit to Charles Christianson to remodel the store front at 236 Main street.

Personal Items and General Society Notes

H. E. Miles, of the Racine-Sattley Co., is in the west on business.

Miss Florence Thompkinson is slightly ill at her home, 921 Main street.

William Meischke of Packard avenue is spending the week at Flint, Mich.

Henry Hanson of Herrick avenue has left for a several weeks' stay at Flint, Mich.

Harold Johnson of Fourteenth street has returned from a brief stay in Chicago.

Dennis Fitzgerald of Center street has returned from a few days' stay at Waukegan.

Harold Bloom of Randolph street is visiting relatives in Chicago for the week end.

John Harrington of Park avenue left today for a month's visit at Fresno, California.

John Matson of Washington avenue has returned from a week at Plymouth, Wis.

John Sieger of Washington avenue, who spent the past week at Portage, has returned.

Victor Schoening of Clarence avenue departed today for a few days' stay at Clinton Junction.

Harold Gubersten of Chicago is spending the week end with Robert Larson on Sixteenth street.

Floyd Jackson of Lake avenue, left today for a week end visit with his parents in Delavan.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Stivers, formerly of this city, now of Milwaukee, a daughter.

Edward Phillips of Clarence avenue has left for a week end visit with relatives in Russell, Ill.

Carl Nelson, county clerk, is laid up at his home on Center street with an attack of rheumatism.

Miss Bessie Everhart of Wisconsin street is spending the week end with friends in Milwaukee.

Walter Thomas of College avenue departed today for a few days' visit with relatives in Delavan.

The Royal Neighbors will hold their annual election of officers Monday evening at Egle hall.

Mrs. Lattish of Phillips avenue returned to her home after an extended absence in Milwaukee.

Miss Ada Charmoch, of Milwaukee, is spending the week-end with her mother on North Michigan street.

Mrs. Henry Kersten and daughter of North Erie street are spending the week with relatives in Milwaukee.

Miss Leona Geb of 1501 Center street was very agreeably surprised by a number of her friends last evening.

Andrew Thompson of Howe street is spending a few days with relatives in the western end of the county.

Attorney Thomas M. Kearney has returned from a business trip to Omaha, Kansas City and other western points.

Mrs. C. G. Starks, wife of Editor Starks, of Berlin, Wis., is the guest of Mrs. Bartholomew, on College avenue.

Miss Mattie Noble of 615 Hubbard street has been called to the St. Joseph's hospital, Chicago, to nurse a critical case.

Dr. W. E. Mosely of The Lucius gave a dinner last evening at the Country club for his father, Dr. Mosely Sr., of Baltimore, Md.

Miss Lucy H. Pierson, state secretary of the Y. W. C. A., will address the young people of the First Baptist church tomorrow evening.

Miss Lucy Helen Pierson, state secretary of the Y. W. C. A., will address the gathering at the vesper service tomorrow afternoon at the gymnasium. Mrs. William C. Davis will sing.

Rev. and Mrs. John Johnson, of Chicago, are visiting the former's parents on South Lafayette avenue. Rev. Johnson was formerly pastor of the Swedish M. E. church in this city.

E. C. Timme, former secretary of the state of Wisconsin, later of the treasury department at Washington, D. C., now living a retired life at Kenosha, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Timme is looking well and enjoying good health.

RECEIVES BURNS' DECISION

Judge Marshal Criticises Newspapers and Court Officials—Will Not Request Another Hearing.

District Attorney Fulton Thompson today received a copy of the complete decision of Justice Marshall in the case of the state vs. Thomas Burns, who must serve one year at hard labor in the state prison at Waupun.

The decision covers all evidence from the time Adamsky, the insane man, jumped from the train at Corliss until Burns was sentenced to Waupun by Judge Belden.

In it the supreme court justice overruled all motions made by the defendant's attorneys and criticises the newspapers for publishing the standing of the jury while it was in the jury room. It also criticises the court officials for allowing the jury to secure copies of the newspapers before returning its verdict.

It is not likely that Burns' attorneys will ask for another hearing.

Senator Cummins Monday introduces his bill for revising tariff schedules singly. He, with other senators send thoughts something more definite will be doing than a mere introduction.

BELDEN REVERSES COLLIER VERDICT

NOT ONLY DENIES PLAINTIFF DAMAGES BUT TAXES COST OF ACTION AGAINST HIM.

VICTORY FOR TOWN OF SALEM

"Ted" Collier Sued for $5,000 Damages For Injuries Sustained in an Automobile Accident, Occasioned by an Alleged Defective Highway—Jury Awarded Him Verdict of $1,500.

Judge E. B. Belden, of the circuit court, gave the people of the town of Salem a Christmas surprise today, when he handed down a decision reversing the verdict in the famous "Ted" Collier road case. Besides changing the verdict in favor of the town of Salem, Judge Belden ordered that Mr. Collier pay the costs of the action.

When the case was first tried a jury returned a verdict of $1,500 in favor of Collier, who had asked $5,000 damages for injuries received while driving an automobile over a highway, which he claimed to be in unsafe condition. The attorneys for the town then filed a motion for a new trial, claiming that the verdict was not in keeping with the law and evidence.

In his decision of yesterday, Judge Belden denied the motion for another hearing, but changed the answer to one question—that the plaintiff exercised ordinary care—and held that Collier was guilty of contributory negligence and that in keeping with the change the town was entitled to a verdict and the costs of the action.

Judge Belden's Decision.

Judge Belden's decision follows:

"The jury in this action found (1) that the highway at the time and place in question was not in a reasonably safe condition for public travel, (2) that such unsafe condition of the highway was the proximate cause of plaintiff's injuries, (3) that the plaintiff exercised ordinary care, (4) damages for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,500.

"The defendant moves the court that the answers to the first and third questions of the verdict be changed and for judgment in favor of the defendant upon the verdict thus changed, and in the event such motions be denied, for a new trial.

Does Not Call for New Trial.

"The situation, as presented to the court upon these motions, does not call for a new trial. The facts are all in evidence and the situation is one upon which final judgment can be granted. The plaintiff is either entitled to judgment upon the verdict as found by the jury, or he is chargeable with contributory negligence precluding his recovery of damages against the defendant.

"The highway at the time and place in question was proven so plainly insufficient and unsafe for public travel that no consideration need be given to the motion to change the answer of the jury to the first question, and the motion in that behalf is denied.

"The motion to change the answer to the third question of the verdict merits and has received careful consideration, bearing in mind that, ordinarily, the matter of contributory negligence is for the jury. Discussion of the evidence leading to the conclusion of the court serving no useful purpose here, will be omitted.

Cannot Support Findings.

"The court is of the opinion that the situation disclosed by the evidence makes it the duty of the court to hold, as a matter of law, that the plaintiff knowingly and unnecessarily proceeded into a situation of danger obvious to one in the exercise of due care, that he is chargeable with want of ordinary care proximately contributing to produce his injuries, and that the finding of the jury to the contrary cannot be supported. The court considers that judicial duty in the matter can only be discharged by so holding, and by granting the motions to change the answer to the third question of the verdict 'No' to 'Yes' and for judgment upon the verdict so amended in favor of the defendant. Such motions are granted and an order and judgment accordingly may be entered.

"Dated December 7, 1910.

"By the Court,

"E. B. Belden,

"Circuit Judge."

AUTO DRIVER FINED.

Speeds Machine Above the Limit and Crashes Into Street Car.

With a maid and a child of his employer in the tonneau, Loyal Dinnauer, chauffeur for James Gilson, sales manager of the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co., driving a six cylinder car ran north on Main street at a high rate of speed last evening and crashed into a West Sixth street south bound car in front of Hotel Racine. No damage of any moment was incured, although the occupants of the rear seat of the automobile were somewhat bruised.

Dinnauer, who is 24 years of age, was arrested and appeared this morning in the municipal court, where a fine of $10 and costs was paid.

CIVIL WAR "VET" DIES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 10.—A special to the Evening Wisconsin from Janesville, Wis., says: Jack L. Stevense, a veteran of the civil war and a former resident of Janesville, died yesterday at the Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee and his remains were brought here today for burial.

It is very nice and as should be, but do the Milwaukee aldermen think the city can grow hickory nut trees along the highways and sell the nuts or enough to pay the expense? Have they ever heard of small boys?

HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED IN PORTER CHARLTON CASE

COURT ALSO GRANTS WRIT OF CERTIRORI—APPLICATION MADE BY CHARLTON, SR.

Purpose of Proceedings to Prevent Alleged Wife-Murderer's Extradition to Italy—Case to Come up December 19—Prisoner Still Held in Hudson County.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 10.—Judge Rellstab in the United States circuit court today granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Porter Charlton, who is accused of having killed his wife, Mary Scott Castle Charlton, in Italy.

The court also granted a writ of certirori for the bringing of the case before him on December 19.

The application in Charlton's behalf was made by his father, Paul Charlton, who was in court. Mr. Charlton was represented by counsel, R. Floyd Clark. The purpose of the proceedings was to prevent the extradition of Porter Charlton to Italy for trial.

The petition sets up that the treaty between Italy and the United States for the mutual extradition of persons charged with certain crimes, under the construction placed upon it by the Italian government, does not extend to those persons who are citizens of the asylum country. It is contended that the Italian government has followed this construction in refusing to consent to the extradition to the United States of citizens of Italy charged with crime committed in the United States. It is further set forth in the petition that the United States has acquiesced in this construction, because it has never opposed it by a declaration of war or by an appeal to international arbitration.

The argument on the granting of the writ of certiorari reviewing all the proceedings including the granting or proposed granting by the state department at Washington of extradition papers will take place before Judge Rellstab on December 19.

Meanwhile Porter Charlton will remain in custody in Hudson county.

STRINGING OF WIRES DELAYED BY CITIZENS' CO.

Work of Installing New Police Patrol Signal System Stopped By Arbitrary Action of Telephone Officials.

Arbitrary attitude on the part of the Citizens' Telephone Co., in refusing to allow the city of Racine to string its wires for the new police patrol telephone system, on the poles of the Citizens' Co., thus delaying the work, remains in the same position that it did yesterday, and a decision on the part of the Citizens' people is not expected until next Tuesday or Wednesday.

This morning there was a conference between Mayor Horlick and Mr. Burr, local manager of the Citizens' Co. All of the conversation between the chief executive of the city and Mr. Burr is not known, but it is understood that Mr. Burr informed His Honor that he was acting under orders from his superiors and engineers of the corporation, who are in Chicago and New York. He further said that he expected a definite reply from them not later than Monday or Tuesday.

When Mayor Horlick was seen about the conference he said: "I assured Mr. Burr that it was for the interests of the Citizens' Co., to see that there was no interruption of work on account of their action."

It is understood that Mr. Burr was anxious that the matter be settled as soon as possible. In the meantime Mr. Fraser, the superintendent of construction with his force of men, remains idle and unless permission is granted to string wires on the Citizens' poles it is expected that he will discharge the crew, pack up and go home for the winter.

If this should happen there will be trouble for the Citizens' Telephone company from a direction entirely unexpected. The action of this company toward the city on such a trivial matter and which would not in any way, shape or manner, interfere or damage the business of the telephone company, on the surface appears unjust and arbitrary, to say the least.

TO RAISE THE VEIL TUESDAY

On the 13th, which is Tuesday next, Colonel Roosevelt is to unlift the veil at a banquet given at New Haven. The event has been more than well advertised; for one thing, Col. Roosevelt himself has been so mysteriously mysterious ever since the day of election. Whether or not the extent of the catastrophe was of such volume the colonel was stunned and it has taken over a month to recover is not known, but it is known that all this time things have been doing around Oyster Bay and in the editorial rooms in New York, so that in the few weeks intervening a readjustment has been made, a sorting out of whys and wherefores and balancing of different opinions, a survey taken as it were of the political heavens. Also considered the way the president's message was received and all around the political dust having somewhat settled, our distinguished American and only living ex-president will on Tuesday evening next reveal to his countrymen the true secret of things and why and when things happened in the late elections may happen again in due sequence and consequence.

TWENTY COAL MINERS LOSE THEIR LIVES

EXPLOSION IN AN ALBERTA, CANADA COLLIERY ENTOMBS FORTY-FIVE MEN.

EIGHTEEN RESCUED ALIVE

Of the Seven Miners Still in the Pits, Four Are Believed to Be Alive—Walled Off Section to Escape Deadly Gas.

RESCUED BADLY BURNED

Provincial Government Hurries Rescue Apparatus to the Entombed Men—Force of Doctors and a Rescue Party Worked All Night Getting Victims From the Pits—Special Train And Nurses Sent to Scene of Accident.

FERNIE, B. C., Dec. 10.—Forty-five miners were entombed by the explosion last night in the Belleview colliery a short distance from Frank, Alberta.

Eighteen have been rescued alive and twenty bodies have been recoverd. Of the seven men still in the pits, four are believed to be still alive.

They are believed to be in the upper workings which they succeeded in walling off to prevent the spread of gas.

By midnight, a little more than two hours after the explosion, the mine was sufficiently clear of smoke so that workmen could enter.

Appeals for help were sent to Fernie, where the provincial government of British Columbia had recently installed rescue apparatus. A special train was made up by the Canadian Pacific railroad and with physicians and nurses made record time to Frank, where the oxygen helmets and other special rescue apparatus were in great demand.

Before morning 18 men had been taken out alive. All have a good chance of recovering, though many are badly burned.

The mine is owned by the Western Canada collieries.

Caused By Poisonous Gases.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 10.—A special to the Free Press from Bellevue, Alberta, says:

Thirty men have been removed from the western Canada collieries mine here where an explosion occurred last night, entombing forty-five men. Ten of them are dead, several fatally burned and others injured. The explosion was caused by poisonous gases.

The Bellevue mine is a heavy producer and employs Italians and Slavs. The accident is the worst that has happened since the explosion in the Fernie mines seven years ago. Doctors and a rescue party worked all night.

WILL SELL SATTLEY STOCK.

Rumors Current to Effect That H. E. Miles Will Sell Out to F. K. Bull.

In business circles reports are current that one of the heaviest stockholders of the Racine-Sattley Co., H. E. Miles, will dispose of his interests to Frank K. Bull, but he is out of the city and Mr. Miles is also absent from Racine. Thomas M. Kearney, treasurer of the Sattley Co., was seen, but he knew nothing officially about such a deal, in fact had heard nothing for the reason he has been west most of the week.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.- The statement of clearinghouse banks for the week shows that the banks hold $3,659,000 more than the requirements of the 25 per cent reserve rule. This is a decrease of $8,818,000 in the proportionate cash reserve as compared with last week.

The following is the New York clearinghouse summary of the weekly statement of banks for the week ending Dec. 10:

Clearinghouse banks daily averages.	
Loans, increase	$5,054,000
Deposits, decrease	4,598,000
Circulation, increase	45,000
Specie, decrease	8,069,000
Legal tenders, decrease	1,200,000
Reserve, decrease	4,367,000
Reserve required, decrease	1,149,000
Surplus, decrease	8,218,000
Ex. U. S. deposits, decrease	8,219,000
Clearinghouse banks actual condition this day.	
Loans, decrease	$14,248,000
Deposits, decrease	18,117,000
Circulation, increase	35,000
Specie, decrease	4,217,000
Legal tenders, increase	352,000
Reserve, decrease	3,866,000
Reserve required, decrease	4,529,000
Surplus, increase	863,000
Ex. U. S. deposits, increase	609,000
State banks and trust companies of Greater New York not reporting to the clearinghouse.	
Loans, increase	$5,767,000
Specie, decrease	448,000
Legal tenders, increase	177,000
Total deposits, decrease	7,832,000

The automobiles of Minnesota are valued at $12,000,000 for taxation.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

A German inventor lines a telephone booth to make it sound proof, with tin. It seems that the lining is in every way most efficient. The result is that a German publication now advises all architects to use either tin or aluminum in the walls of houses generally to deaden sound.

There is in Berkeley, Cal., a natural wonder, a stone face as perfect as the famous Great Stone Face. It is one of the sights which residents of the university towns across from San Francisco, always show to their guests.

The national drink of the poorer classes is pulque (pronounced "poulkay") the fermented offspring of a plant resembling the aloe. It tastes like stale buttermilk dashed with a strong dose of stagnant water, and must be drunk within twenty-four hours of fermentation. Its action is instant and powerful, and its speedy results are: Softening of the brain, paralysis of the nerves and death. So deadly are its effects that no Mexican employer will employ a peon from the pulque-making districts until he has tried everywhere else.

Austrians assert that the art of horseshoeing has been brought to a higher degree of perfection in their country than anywhere else in the world.

In 1909 Missouri produced and placed on the market poultry, eggs and feathers to the value of $45,902,855.

Bulgaria has a beautiful National theater located in the city of Sophia. The structure cost $4,000,000 and is said to be one of the most complete playhouses in the world. Sophia has a population of 30,000.

In order to sell to Canadian consumers the German manufacturers imitate American shotguns, rifles and ammunition. On the firearms all the American marks are stamped except the firm's name. On cartridges no difference is made, as the initials and other marks are stamped thereon.

Mexico's interior is a high tableland upon which are located nearly all the populous cities and the climate is so cool that the Mexicans have not yet acquired the habit of drinking cold water.

More than 13,000 tons of steel ingots and direct castings were made with electricity in four plants in the United States in 1909.

In 1908 the corn crop of the United States was worth $1,616,145,000. The wheat crop was worth $616,826,000. The oats crop was worth $381,171,000. The hay crop was worth $635,423,000.

Thirty complete skeletons of the prehistoric men have been unearthed in Topango canyon, Cal. The foreheads are low and retreating, the jawbones prominent and the cheek bones high. The bones indicate that their owners were about the size of the average man of this day.

The relation of the stomach to good looks is paramount. Indigestion will show itself more quickly in the face than any other trouble. The complexion becomes muddy and blotchy, the nose will redden. The face become contracted and wrinkles appear. Most of all, the mind and disposition suffer and the enjoyment of life is lost.

The cotton crop of Adana, Turkey, it is estimated, will amount to 100,000 bales this year, as against only 60,000 bales in 1909. The average weight a bale is 200 kilos, or 440 pounds.

The automobile industry, according to the department of commerce and labor, is the fifth industry of the country in amount of capital invested and value of production.

Discovery of immense caverns just north of San Antonio, Tex., not far from the San Antonio-Austin turnpike, revives the thrilling stories of early buccaneers and highway robbers, who in pioneer days operated in this country.

New Brunswick has encouraged farming progress in the importing of cattle and horses of approved breeds and selling them to farmers at cost price, in some instances time being given on part of the purchase price.

Havre is the most important fishing port in France, yet fish costs consumers more there than in the capital, because every catch that comes in is sent to Paris at once, leaving a scarcity of supply in the fishing port itself. In five years the price of fish in Havre has increased 50 per cent.

A glass factory in Baccara, France, has produced a new glass that will not break. The composition of the glass is heated to boiling point and then is plunged into water brought to a freezing point. The glass will be used for safety lamp tubes.

Reliable authorities reckon the coal fields of China as equal in value to all the other coal fields of the world combined, but so far they are practically lying idle.

Some late excavations on the Mount of Olives revealed the remains of a Christian church dating from about the year 330. The floor of the nave is still buried. The transepts are entirely exposed.

Day after day the customs officials at New York are making arrests of persons attempting to smuggle dutiable goods into the country, yet there are persons arriving on every steamer who think they are smarter than the officials and can bring in jewelry, laces, etc., without paying duty on them.

All authorities recognize the fact that the period is coming soon when game birds for the stocking of preserves are going to be in extensive demand—the demand for them is already widespread.

Color blindness is one of the great drawbacks to a large percentage of men who would enlist in the United States marine corps, according to the recruiting officers.

DE WOODY ACCUSED OF SERIOUS CHARGE

WOMAN TELLS JUDGE LANDIS THAT INVESTIGATION BUREAU HEAD "TIPPED OFF" SECRETS.

CASE TO BE INVESTIGATED

Mrs. Aileen Christopher Declares That DeWoody Told Her That Former Sub-Treasury Cashier Fitzgerald Was Indicted on Secret Information Obtained by Grand Jury—DeWoody Asks Probe.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Charges that secrets of the federal grand jury room were being "tipped off" to interested parties, made before Judge Kenesaw M. Landis of the United States district court, caused him to suspend the contempt case he was hearing and demand that the charges be sustained at once. The man accused of being the "tipster" is Charles F. DeWoody, division superintendent of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice.

The accusation was made by John F. Brown, counsel for Mrs. Aileen Christopher, a witness for the alleged paving brick trust. She was in court to show why she had refused to bring certain evidence and documents before the grand jury as requested by the United States district attorney. Her answer by her attorney was that she feared the evidence would be exposed to the persons interested and DeWoody was the man she accused through her counsel. Judge Landis questioned Mrs. Christopher. She testified that Mr. DeWoody came to her at Portage, Wis., to get certain information and while there, that he told her of the secret information the grand jury had obtained which later resulted in the indictment of former Cashier Fitzgerald of the federal sub-treasury on charges of the theft of $173,000.

The charges created a sensation when made since their first expression was a vague one.

Attorney Brown said:

"The reason we feared to give the grand jury this information was that other testimony before the grand jury had been tipped off to the brick trust by the head of the department making the investigation."

DeWoody was in court and said:

"I am the head of the investigation department seemingly referred to, your honor, and I wish to say I want the fullest investigation of the charges."

REPORT OF SECRETARY M'VEAGH

The annual report of Secretary Mac Veagh of the treasury is a readable document and contains valuable information with some good suggestions as to economy and as to some changes in the currency laws. The receipts for 1911 are estimated to reach $680,000,000 and the appropriations $687,414,860, this leaving a deficit of $7,414,860. The 1911 appropriations are $33,809,040 less than those of 1910 and if congress will adhere to the lines marked out by the president and his secretaries, there will be a noticeable difference between the total appropriations for this coming session and those of last year.

As to economy the secretary recommends the abolition of custom houses where the receipts are so much out of proportion to the expenses, and certain mints and assay offices where but little, if anything, is done. He says politics have largely been eliminated in the affairs of the New York custom house and advises application of the civil service to all non political offices in the country.

He refers to currency conditions and advises reforms. To this end he would change the present reserve system, concentrating them; provision for a more mobile currency and a reformation of the present system that will, as he says, prevent future financial panics.

The present oleomargarine tax is a failure and with changes could produce at least $2,000,000 a year. The cost of the Panama canal for the coming year is estimated at $56,920,847 and these canal expenses should be recovered to the treasury by issue of canal bonds.

Numerous petitions have gone forward asking for the selection of Judge Winslow of our supreme court to the United States supreme court. The distinguished judge bears no mark of any sort, except it be that of a jurist noted for his probity and great learning, and yet possessed with that human sympathy so desirable. If it is to be one Democrat no better name could be chosen.

In making up a report of the indebtedness per capita of American larger cities, Chicago appears the smallest, but a Chicago paper is honest enough to remind there is a number of taxing bodies existing, and but one only is reported. The debt of Chicago is given at $71,000,000, a different proposition.

In the passing away of Senator James H. Stout, Wisconsin loses one of its foremost citizens, and one who was in every sense a real friend of the people. Of high purpose and elevated character, his public deeds were no less notable than his private life was noteworthy by benevolent purposes.

Gov. Stubbs of Kansas has struck a peculiarly odd subject for reformation. This is for a law effectively regulating sewage that is now poured into streams from which people obtain drinking water. We are slowly getting down to where people mostly live.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Mere Goodness Not Sufficient.—So many women think that all they need to do is to be "good." They can neglect their appearance, their minds, and their manners, but so long as they are "good" they feel outraged if their husband's fancy wavers. It's a startling truth that goodness, just in itself, is often not specially attractive. Goodness in a mother hubbard wrapper with its hair in kid curlers has no chance against a siren with a coiffure and a Paris gown.

Any man likes a prettily and becomingly dressed wife, and if a man can see a woman of this sort about his home, and if she will take the trouble to give him any of those attractive little attentions she made such a specialty of before they were married, he won't go seeking them elsewhere. If, however, she's too busy or too careless or too selfish, then she needn't be surprised when she finds receipted bills for American Beauties in his pocket—American Beauties which she didn't receive.

Another great mistake that so many women make is trying to reform their husbands in little ways that don't matter a picayune, one way or the other. "I wish you wouldn't fold up your napkin that way." "I do wish, Henry, you'd stop that tiresome habit of humming while you dress." "Please put your ties in this other drawer—it doesn't make any difference if you always did keep them in the second drawer before you were married, the top drawer is the place for them now." And so on, and so on, until every little individual habit or mannerism the poor fellow has is held up as an enormous offense. And she gets sharp lines in her face from this perpetual nagging, and he increases his stock of profanity, and home is certainly made no happier.

Training a Family.—"My children were becoming so dreadfully careless about leaving their things around," said a cheerful mother. "And the older members of the family weren't any too tidy. So I just made up my mind that I wasn't going to be a 'pick-up' drudge for the rest of the household. I set up a big fine box, a box with an oblong hole in the top, into which I put every single thing—hat, coat, toy, pipe, no matter what—that I found lying around in the way. And to get his or her property the owner had to pay a penny—if it was one of the children; 10 cents in the case of the older ones. As the children only have an allowance of 10 cents a week each, they didn't naturally want to pay it out in fines; so they began to be careful. Gradually the whole family mended their ways and now my finelox is generally empty and the house is as tidy as you please."

What the Tongue Shows.—It is asserted by some who make a pretense of knowing that the size and shape and habits of the human tongue indicate the character of its owner. The tongue that shoots out straight without turning or wavering is said to show a solid, reliable man of affairs. Tongues that turn up indicate impractical natures. A downward drooping tongue belongs to one born to poverty with a ready eye for the hopeless side of things. The cruel tongue flattens and broadens when extended.

The delicate speaking organ with curled-up edges is the property of an imaginative and artistic being. When the tongue issues forth as if gripped in a dental vice it signifies a love for life more than ordinary.

Finally, the individual who thrusts forth his tongue to its extremest verge is one to whom no secret should ever be confided, for he is an irresponsible chatterer.

The Medicine Closet.—There should be in every household a certain place set apart for the medical preparations used in the family. This place may be a box, a drawer, or a small cupboard or closet; but whatever place is chosen it should be furnished with lock and key, and the key kept out of the reach of children.

A small closet with shelves and drawers is the most convenient, as in it everything can have its proper place and be found at a moment's notice. This is very essential in case of accidents, as a few moments delay in serious cases may cost life.

A drawer should be kept especially for bandages and these, in various widths should be neatly rolled and covered with tissue paper rolled on in the same way and the ends twisted to protect from dust. Needles and threads for sewing the bandages when necessary, and pins for other uses should be found in a corner of this drawer. Court plaster and adhesive salves should be found in every home, especially where there are small children.

Liniments for lameness, oil of peppermint for neuralgia, oil of cloves for toothache, and camphorated oil for earache and cold on the chest, are some of the essentials. The liquid medicines should have a shelf and the pills and powders a small drawer. A shelf with a separate lock is advisable for such things as carbolic acid and other poisons which might possibly be taken by mistake if kept on the shelf with medicines.

Citric acid in the crystal may be kept in a glass can well sealed. This is so convenient to use for a cooling drink when lemons cannot be procured that it should be kept for that purpose. A solution of the acid in water may be used for medicinal purposes wherever lemon juice is recommended.

Powdered borax is another article that should always be kept in the house. Those who have only used it to soften the water for bathing or in the laundry will do well to become acquainted with it as a medicinal agent. There is nothing more soothing to inflamed eyes than a wash of tepid water in which has been dissolved a little powdered borax, about a half teaspoonful in a large cupful of water. As a gargle for sore throat it is excellent made rather stronger than the above wash, and also for baby's sore mouth. The old remedy for thrush was borax and honey, which is hard to improve upon.

Spirits of turpentine deserves a place in the closet, even if it was used only for fresh wounds, nail punctures, etc., but it is valuable in liniments, being very penetrating and curative.

Do not fail to have the tincture and cerate of calendula for bad wounds. Apply the tincture on a soft cloth at first and when the soreness has been partially removed use the cerate as it is more convenient. Pages of information and long lists of essentials might be given, but every one has her favorite remedies and the closet will soon be full wherever it is given a welcome. R. E. Merryman in Vick's Family Magazine.

Library Walls.—Library walls must be studied before given a final finish in the new home. Much depends upon the wall scheme as a good background for plain book cases and mission furniture. Green grass cloth is excellent for the purpose. It is durable and has a very rich surface that at once imparts a tone of elegance to an apartment. In such an apartment, the curtains could be green rep, quite plain.

Sightly Trousers Patch.—To mend a pair of trousers for a boy of 12 years or under, rip out all seams to pockets and facings in front. Cut from places of cloth of same color or from old trousers belonging to the men folk, with the ripped out leg piece for pattern. Sew in below pockets and finish seams as if making new breeches, press and when coat is on the trousers look like new.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

White canvas shoes, if not too badly soiled, can be cleaned with flour and the heels whitened with chalk.

Salts of tartar will brighten auburn hair if put into the shampoo, but it must be sparingly used and well rinsed from the hair.

Sprinkle salt over hot coals and shake your damp, uncurled ostrich feathers over the fumes and the tendrils will curl up smartly.

After scrubbing potatoes to bake, grease them with lard, and the outer skin will come off like burnt paper when the potatoes are served.

See that clothes are thoroughly dried and aired after being ironed. Otherwise they will not smell fresh and sweet and white garments will soon become yellow.

It is said that a reliable way to set colors in cotton goods is to soak them in turpentine and water, a tablespoonful of turpentine to a gallon of water.

Smyrna rugs may be cleaned by brushing through the velvet surface a mixture of coarse salt and cornmeal, slightly dampened. Sweep afterward with a clean broom.

To clean dusty carved furniture, dip a fine paint brush in paraffin oil and paint over the carving with it. You will be surprised how bright and new this will make it look.

When pressing a dark linen frock cover the ironing board with some dark material. This will prevent white splotches of lint from appearing on the garment, which usually happens when a white ironing board is used.

When frying or roasting beef of any kind do not pierce it with a fork, as this prevents the meat from retaining its juice; do not salt the meat until it is thoroughly cooked, as this dries the meat up and absorbs its flavor.

A loaf of bread will keep fresh much longer if placed in a covered stone crock. Wrap in a large cloth to exclude air and keep the crock in a cool place. It is nicer than a tin vessel and much better than keeping the bread in the refrigerator.

"Red" meats are less liable to contamination than fish or chicken. The latter should not be eaten if there is the least suspicion of odor about them. Beef slightly tainted, though disagreeable, will not produce ptomaine poisoning.

To have fresh mint during the summer keep several sprigs of it in a rose bowl in the sunshine. It will grow rapidly in the water and will furnish all the mint one will need. It flourishes as well in water as in the earth.

If you accidentally break a porch jardiniere, or one of the porcelain umbrella holders on the porch, make a mixture of cement, such as is used in the construction of pavement. Apply it thickly to all broken edges, put the parts together, bind with twine and scrape off what oozes on the outside. This will harden and the receptacles will hold water the same as before and they will be as good as new.

When towels become dark and spotted they should be bleached. If javelle water is not used, wash the towels first in tepid suds and boil in lye water, a boiler half full with enough lye to make the water slippy. Add a bar of shaved soap. Start the water to boil, and allow the contents to steam, but not boil. Wash a second time then rinse twice in bluing water. This makes grayish towels as white as new.

FOR THE TABLE.

Nearly any salad can be improved by sprinkling it very lightly with pulverized sugar.

Meat will not brown quickly, and will not burn if a pan of water is placed in the oven.

No-Egg Raisin Cake—One cup sugar, one-half cup butter creamed together, two mixing spoons of molasses, quarter teaspoonful cinnamon, one cup sour milk, two and one-half level cups of flour (measured after sifting once), one cup of raisins cut in halves and rolled in flour. Keep moist as long as it lasts.

Prune Tartlets.—Line six small patty pans with good pastry, fill with halved, pitted, stewed prunes. When baked cover with a meringue made of the whites of two small eggs beaten stiff and three tablespoonfuls of fine granulated sugar beaten in, also a few drops of vanilla. Return to oven and let meringue brown lightly. Whipped cream may be used instead of the meringue.

Bread Crumb Griddlecakes.—Soak two cups of bread crumbs in cold water; turn into a cloth and wring out the water; add two cups of thick sour milk and one cup of flour. Let stand overnight, then add one egg beaten very light, half a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one or two tablespoonfuls of cold water, and two tablespoonfuls of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix thoroughly. A little more flour may be needed.

Charlotte Russe.—Soak a slightly rounding tablespoon of gelatin in one-half cup of hot milk half an hour, stirring to dissolve well, then strain. Beat one pint of cream light, add one-half cup of powdered sugar, a scant teaspoon of vanilla and stir in lightly the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Add the gelatin, stir enough to mix and turn into a dish lined with sponge cake or lady fingers. Let stand to become firm.

HEALTH NOTES.

Stewed rhubarb has a well-known medicinal value, besides being a complexion beautifier. It is said to be valuable for rheumatic troubles.

Bolting the food has ruined many a good complexion. Teeth are given for a purpose and if one does not use them they will suffer along with digestion and skin.

Typhoid fever rages in the hot months. If pure lemonade is indulged in during the heated summer months there is little danger from this disease. It has often been demonstrated that lemon juice will kill the typhoid germ.

A good rule to acquire a graceful way of sitting is to be careful that the hips are never farther forward than the shoulders. To keep erect sit so the end of the spine touches the back of the chair.

Those who care more for comfort than for personal appearance are advised to let the perspiration evaporate from their faces and hands instead of wiping it off. This way coolness lies. It lies so near in fact that the rule has to be followed with discretion, else a chill may be the result.

FIRE DAMAGES GREEN HOUSE.

Department Has a Long Run to the West City Limits.

Fire originating from overheated hot water pipes, from a furnace, almost completely destroyed the green house of Clark E. Adams, 3009 Washington avenue, last night after ten o'clock. The green house stands in the rear of his residence and for a time the dwelling was threatened. The fire department extinguished the conflagration, before it spread to any extent, although the hot house was badly damaged. No insurance was carried.

On the run to this place last evening, the fire department discovered that there are two corners in Racine that may be designated as Twelfth and Washington. A telephone call to the department for this corner was sent in and the wagons soon reached the place near the Northwestern tracks, to find no fire. They soon discovered the error, but lost several minutes in reaching the fire. The other intersection of these two streets, caused by the semi-circle described by Washington avenue, is commonly designated as "the cemetery" and as West Racine.

The chemical of the central station went out this morning to extinguish a fire in a small shed at the rear of 317 Wisconsin street, where hot ashes had produced a blaze.

FILES NOTICE OF APPEAL.

District Attorney Fulton Thompson today filed a notice of appeal to the Supreme court from the decision of Judge Warren Tarrant in the case of Ex-Sheriff D. Elmer Roberts against the county of Racine. Accompanying the notice of appeal was a bill of exception to the decision taken by the county.

The records in the case along with the decision and notice of appeal will be forwarded to Madison, by the clerk of the court.

MATRIMONIAL.

Christianson-Hanson.

A romance that began in Waterloo, Iowa, several years ago culminated in Kenosha, Thursday afternoon, when Hans C. Hanson, a baker of Racine, was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Christianson, of Waterloo, by Judge Slosson of the Kenosha county court in the presence of a few immediate friends. Miss Christianson came from Waterloo Thursday and met her to-be husband. Following the wedding the couple came to Racine, where a reception was held in their honor. They will reside here.

POPULATION OF UNITED STATES IS 91,972,266

OFFICIAL FIGURES OF THIRTEENTH CENSUS MADE PUBLIC AT WASHINGTON.

GAIN OF TWENTY-ONE PER CENT

Population, Including the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, Excluding Philippine Islands, is 93,402,151.

WISCONSIN HAS 2,333,860

Ranks as the Thirteenth State in the Union in Density—A Gain of 12.7 Per Cent Since 1900—Total Population of the United States Including All Her Possessions, is Over 101 Million—Statistics Showing Population by States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—With its practically 92,000,000 as shown by today's announcement by the census bureau of the total population, the Continental United States exceeded the advanced estimate of the bureau to the extent of about 2,000,000. Previous to the beginning of the thirteenth census the bureau expressed the official opinion based upon previous increases, that the aggregate would be 80,000,000.

The increase is considerably larger than had been expected at any time until the final totals were completed. Even up to last night it was believed that it would greatly exceed 20.5 per cent, whereas, when the final calculation was made it was found to be 21 per cent, giving a total increase of 15,959,860. Notwithstanding the rate of increase was greater than had been expected, it still was smaller than that scored in any previous decade except that between 1890-1900, when the increase amounted to 20.7 per cent. Between 1860-1870 the increase was 22.6 per cent. The largest increase ever shown in any ten years was that of 36.4 per cent between 1800-1810.

Unquestionably it will be necessary to alter the basis of representation to congress. At the present ration of 194,000 people to each member of the house of representatives, the house would contain 474 members as against 392 at present. It is the general belief that this number would be unwieldy. Even at the rate of 220,000 as a basis the house would contain 448 members, an increase of 27.

Figures from Census Bureau.

The population of the United States is 93,402,151. This is the total number of people enumerated throughout the states, territories, District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico in the 13th census, which began April 15, 1910. The total does not include the Philippine islands.

The increase in the country's population during the last ten years was 16,145,521 or 20.9 per cent, over 77,256,630 the population of 1900, compared with an increase of 14,276,864, or 22.7 per cent over 62,979,766 the population in 1890.

The population of continental United States is 91,972,266, an increase of 15,977,691 or 21.0 per cent, over 75,994,575 in 1900, when the increase was 13,046,861 or 20.7 per cent over 62,947,714, the total in 1890.

The total population of the United States with all her possessions is about 101,100,000. This number includes 7,635,426 in the Philippine Islands, as enumerated in the census there in 1903 and estimates the population of the Island of Guam, the American possessions in Samoa and persons on the Panama canal zone.

Wisconsin's Gain 12.7 Per Cent.

Statistics of the population of the four states, announcement of which was held until the country's total population was announced follow:

Georgia 2,609,121, an increase of 329,790 or 17.7 per cent, over 2,216,331 in 1900, when the increase over 1890 was 378,978 or 20.6 per cent.

Montana 376,053, an increase of 132,724, or 54.5 per cent over 243,329 in 1900, when the increase over 1890 was 100,105 or 70.3 per cent.

Washington 1,141,990, an increase of 623,887 or 120.4 per cent over 518,103 in 1900, when the increase over 1890 was 160,871 or 45.0 per cent.

Wisconsin 2,333,860, an increase of 264,818 or 12.7 per cent over 2,069,042 in 1900, when the increase over 1890 was 375,712 or 22.2 per cent.

Population by States.

The following are the official figures of the population of the different territories and foreign possessions.

States.	1910	1900
The U. S. (exclusive of Philippine Islands	93,402,151	77,256,630
Continental U. S.	91,972,266	75,994,575
Alabama	2,138,093	1,828,697
Arizona	204,354	122,931
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,311,564
California	2,377,549	1,485,053
Colorado	799,024	539,700
Connecticut	1,114,756	908,420
Delaware	202,322	184,735
District of Columbia	331,069	278,718
Florida	751,139	528,542
Georgia	2,609,121	2,216,331
Idaho	325,594	161,772
Illinois	5,638,591	4,821,550
Indiana	2,700,876	2,516,462
Iowa	2,224,771	2,231,853
Kansas	1,690,949	1,470,495
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,147,174
Louisiana	1,656,388	1,381,625
Maine	742,371	694,466
Maryland	1,294,466	1,188,044
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,805,346
Michigan	2,810,173	2,420,982
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,751,394
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,551,270
Missouri	3,293,335	3,106,665
Montana	376,053	243,329
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,066,300
Nevada	81,875	42,335
New Hampshire	430,572	411,588
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,883,669
New Mexico	327,301	195,310
New York	9,113,279	7,268,894
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,893,810
North Dakota	577,056	319,146
Ohio	4,767,121	4,157,545
Oklahoma	1,657,155	790,391
Oregon	672,765	413,536
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	6,302,115
Rhode Island	542,610	428,556
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,340,316
South Dakota	583,888	401,570
Tennessee	2,184,789	2,020,616
Texas	3,896,542	3,048,710
Utah	373,351	276,749
Vermont	355,956	343,641
Virginia	2,061,612	1,854,184
Washington	1,141,990	518,103
West Virginia	1,221,119	958,800
Wisconsin	2,333,860	2,069,042
Wyoming	145,965	92,531
Alaska	64,356	63,592
Hawaii	191,909	154,001
Porto Rico	1,118,012	953,243
Military and naval	55608	91,219

"According to the census of Porto Rico, taken in 1899 under the direction of the War Department.

Wisconsin's Growth.

When the first census was taken in 1840, Wisconsin's population was only 30,945. Ten years later it had jumped to 305,391, a gain of 274,446 or 886.9 per cent. In the next decade the population was swelled by 470,190 to a total of 775,881 or 154.1 per cent.

During the next twenty years the growth of the state was less rapid.

The year 1890 saw the census figures mount to 1,686,880, gain of 28.2 per cent, the population having increased by 571,383 in the decade.

In the seventy years elapsing since the first census of the state was taken, the population of Wisconsin has increased by 2,302,915.

Wisconsin now is thirteenth in density of population among the states.

IS WHERRY'S CONTRACT WITH COUNTY LEGAL?

Question Arises Owing to County Board Entering Into An Agreement After Time Set for Adjournment.

There is considerable controversy in regard to the contract entered into between the county of Racine and Robert Wherry, sheriff-elect, as to whether it is legal or not. The contention is that Supervisor Browne, who offered a resolution on Friday, a day previous to the board winding up its business, in effect that the board adjourn on Saturday noon and said resolution was adopted, but the board did not live up to its provisions and continued in session after the time designated in the Browne resolution and that the last thing it did was to accept the proposition of Mr. Wherry and contract with him. Attorneys say that while the board may have erred in transacting business after the hour they resolved to quit, still it would hardly invalidate the contract.

Mr. Wherry, according to the contract is to receive $500 less than did Sheriff Berrick, per annum. He contracts to take care of the prisoners at the jail, feed them, do the washing and mending of clothing, transfer prisoners to Waupun, others to Waukesha and other similar institutions and insane patients to asylums, but he will receive the legal fees for travelling outside the state on requisitions, which means actual expenses and $8 per day. He is also to receive 10 cents a mile for travel outside the city after prisoners. In addition his salary is $2,000 a year and all fees for civil work goes to him.

WILLIAM DILLON IN POOR HEALTH.

Believed That Friends Will Try to Secure a Pardon or Parole for Him.

According to advices from Waupun prison William Dillon of this city, serving seventeen years for shooting Jacob Best, a Milwaukee liquor man, is rapidly declining in health with the first stages of tuberculosis. A Milwaukee man who visited the prison some days ago states that he did not know Dillon until a guard pointed him out. His face is colorless; his shoulders stooped and hair gray and his appearance indicates ill-health. He had been in the hospital for more than six weeks. It is believed that directly after the New Year a movement will be commenced to secure a pardon or parole for Dillon, but no steps have as yet been decided upon.

USED FERRETS; ARRESTED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 10.—A special to the Journal from Janesville, Wis., says: Thirteen-year-old Harold Nesbit of the town of Porter, was arrested and brought into court for using ferrets for hunting rabbits for whic hhe paid a fine amounting to $13 and costs.

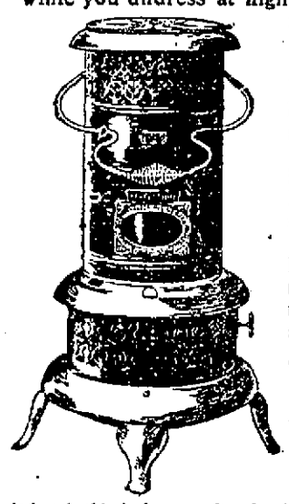
OBITUARY.

Jacky.

Mrs. Mary Jacky, wife of the late Michael Jacky, died yesterday noon, at her home in Oakwood, Milwaukee county. Time of funeral will be announced later.

Temporary Heat Quickly

Did you ever stop to think of the many ways in which a perfect oil heater is of value? If you want to sleep with your window open in winter, you can get sufficient heat from an oil heater while you undress at night, and then turn it off. Apply a match in the morning, when you get out of bed, and you have heat while you dress.



Those who have to eat an early breakfast before the stove is radiating heat can get immediate warmth from an oil heater, and then turn it off.

The girl who practices on the piano in a cold room in the morning can have warmth from an oil heater while she plays, and then turn it off.

The member of the family who has to walk the floor on a cold winter's night with a restless baby can get temporary heat with an oil heater, and then turn it off. The

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

is invaluable in its capacity of quickly giving heat. Apply a match and it is immediately at work. It will burn for nine hours without refilling. It is safe, smokeless and odorless. It has a damper top and a cool handle. An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font.

It has an **automatic-locking flame spreader** which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that the wick can be cleaned in an instant.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, and can be quickly unscrewed for rewicking. Finished in japan or nickel, strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

OWEN IN THE CITY; WILL FIGHT BOARD

CLERK OF COURT ARRIVES FROM ST. PAUL TO LOOK INTO FEE RESOLUTION.

REFLECTS ON HIS HONESTY

Declares That County Board Believes Itself Supreme Court of the United States—Acted on Advice of Officials—Will Oppose Case to the End.

Lemuel F. Owen, clerk of the court, arrived here from St. Paul today, having left the Twin City as soon as the story of the action of the county board in adopting a resolution to start proceedings to recover certain naturalization fees, reached him. That Mr. Owen is indignant is but putting it mildly and in an interview this morning declared that if the county board was looking for war, he would be there with his share.

Mr. Owen declares that the action of the board reflects upon his honesty.

"I was acting on the advice of the secretary of commerce and labor, United States Attorney Butterfield, of Milwaukee, Judge Belden and District Attorney Thompson when I took the fees and it seems to me that the county board is pretty small in instructing the district attorney to start action to recover them.

"The county board comes in here twice a year and from its action one would believe that it was the supreme court of the United States. The board passed on this resolution without giving anyone interested a chance to talk and had they given me but two hours' notice I would have come down here and explained matters, thus saving them all this trouble.

"Under the naturalization laws the clerk is allowed half the fees taken in, but should he need extra clerk hire it must be paid from this money.

"I kept fees from 1907 to Feb. 1910, when in accordance with a decision of the state supreme court I commenced turning them in to the county. Every clerk in the state did the same thing and it was the clerks of the various counties who started the action in which the decision was made."

Mr. Owen intends fighting the case to the finish.

WESTERN CONCERN TO LOCATE PLANT HERE

President John Barker, and Sales Manager H. O. Ross, of the Barker Folding Steel Square company, of San Francisco, were in the city Friday conferring with business men and members of the Racine club with a view of building a factory here to employ at least 150 skilled mechanics at the start. The concern is two years old and is selling 3,000,000 of the folding squares yearly.

Mr. Ross is from Chicago and states that Racine offers a more desirable central state's location than 20 other cities which he is in communication with.

He further declares that it is likely that his concern will commence building operations here within the next 90 days.

Mr. Ross, who is also a promoter, states that he is considering a proposition to locate the National Vacuum Tee Machinery company, in which he is also interested, in this city.

The Barker Folding Steel Square company is capitalized at $150,000.

THIRTY-THREE YEARS SUPREME COURT JUDGE

Acting Chief Justice of National Tribunal Observes Anniversary Celebrated By Only Three Members in History.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—John Marshall Harlan, presiding justice of the supreme court of the United States, today is doing what only three other men have done in the history of the court, he is celebrating the close of thirty-three years' service on that bench.

On December 10, 1877, Justice Harlan became a member of the supreme court. He was then 44 years of age. Not only have all the men who were on the bench during the first years of his service passed away, but Justice Harlan's service is now twice as long as that of any other member of the present court. Of the sixty-two men who have sat on this bench, Justice Harlan has been an associate of twenty-six.

The three members of the court whose services exceeded that of Justice Harlan were Chief Justice John Marshall, Justice Stephen J. Field and Justice Joseph Story. Both Marshall and Field served more than thirty-four years. Besides disposing of the business incumbent upon him as senior associate justice during the vacancy in the chief justiceship, Justice Harlan has written six of the thirty-three opinions announced by the court this term.

From every reporting city but two the internal revenue reports gains in receipts from October of 1909. So far the fiscal year is ahead $12,000,000 over same period last year. Straws showing prosperity.

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This publication is devoted to public interests, upon broad and progressive lines. It will discuss Men and Measures fearlessly, and publish the records of public officials and political parties impartially.

Senator R. M. LaFollette, Editor

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Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Racine, Wisconsin, under the act of congress of March 3, 1879.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1910.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The second annual message of President William H. Taft is probably the lengthiest ever issued from the White House, longer than even the Roosevelt messages, and it covers more of the governmental transactions and departments with matters connected with other countries. The message is informing, very much so all the way through, and if one had the time and started in with the first page, he would in the several presented to him, have a most substantial as well as interesting an entertainment for a couple of hours as he could wish for. The reader would learn a great deal of value to himself and before finishing the document would conclude the chief executive of his country was a man to be treated with the utmost consideration and allowance of a whole lot of Christian charity.

The message is as conservative as it is replete with information. It is as considerate of the failings somewhere that have prevented the full fruition of presidential hopes as to policies, as it is tempered with suggestions that if carried out can not but help advance his country towards the goal of what it should be, a real nation in all senses of the word. This it will never be until his admonition or recommendation to congress is heeded, if giving the government full control over all aliens. Nothing has been so humiliating in the past as for our executive officials to apologize for these outrages upon foreigners committed by lawless American mobs, but with governmental authority instead of state as now, there would be no need of apologies that we were not a nation, and that we would do our best to compel a state to punish rioters or lynchers.

* * * * * * *

Temperate indeed is President Taft as to the subjects he has been so earnest in advancing towards favorable congressional action. There is not one solitary word savoring of lament because of disappointed hope, and as to the important subject of the regulation of corporations, especially railroads, beyond, in general words, desirous of efficient legislation, has no song of crushed spirits growing out of the failure of congress to heed his suggestions. On the rail feature he contents himself with saying congress heeded not three important phases, one the provision specifically making illegal the purchase by competing roads of the stocks of each other; second, the restraining by the commerce commission as to the issuing of stocks and bonds; third, did not authorize the making of temporary agreements between roads as to traffic for short periods. However, as he says, congress provided for a commission to investigate into the subject of issuance of stocks and bonds and subsequent control by the commission. Explaining, the president says the only object of giving roads power to effect temporary traffic arrangements was to enable them to avoid useless rate cutting by a "temporary acquiescence for the same service over competing railroads, with no obligation whatever to maintain these rates for any time."

The subject of tariff does not occupy much space. The work of the present tariff board is referred to with terms of praise, and the hope expressed the board will be permanent in the form of a permanent tariff commission. He is opposed to any general tariff revision as disturbing, but is strong upon the proposition of revision of a tariff by schedules as the results of investigations disclose, may be made to advantage, or are too high or out of proportion. Changes by single schedules would avoid the injuries to the business world inseparable from prolonged tariff agitation and proceedings in congress. This provision, if embodied into law, would enable tariff changes to be made at any time and any single item could be changed in an entire schedule as such are now divided off into sections by the tariff law.

The temperate manner in which the president refers to most important matters and the absence of any words of criticism certainly should be the means of inducing congress to take that favorable action, a different course might prevent.

* * * * * * *

On conservation he is strong and incisive. He stands for conservative action, not radical, and yet so practical that our oil and coal lands would be left in practical control of the government, these leased to operators. Forest reservations are treated fully and explained how tracts once reserved after thorough examination are found more fit for agricultural than other purposes, and thus restored to entry. Water powers are discussed and the principle would be deduced from his language that where the government still owned public lands the government would control the powers.

He would still preserve title in government and when states with powers leased out, would give the governmental authority. This lease would have a maximum of fifty years and provisions for rental and charges for power furnished the public, with rates readjusted every ten years. This would insure equitable terms for all concerned. All leases would need the assent of the government. As understood this same process would be extended to coal, oil and phosphate lands with privilege of exploitation. There are now withdrawn from entry 4,654,000 acres of oil and gas lands. As to leasing coal lands Secretary Ballinger finds obstacles which the president says can be overcome. Classified coal lands withdrawn aggregate 10,429,372 acres.

Seventy per cent of the forest lands owned by the government have been reserved from entry. The forest reserves proper number 192,000,000, of which 26,000,000 are in Alaska, and, of the above, subject to being treated in accord with the idea of scientific forestry are 144,000,000 acres in the United States proper.

* * * * * * *

Ship or ocean mail subsidy is called for; eight hours work in governmental work; the injunction law modified as to injunctions without notice, and endorses the federal incorporation of all corporations; denounces pork barrels in appropriation bills and forcibly demands economy; extensions of the civil service favored; liberal application, yet with justice, as to pension laws; favors increase of salaries of federal judges; placing government departments upon regular business basis; favors a post parcel service; extending civil service to diplomatic service; favors establishing American banks abroad; favors a heavy tax on phosphorus made matches; favors a national board of health. The estimated expenditures for next year, $630,494,013, and the receipts, $680,030,000. The present payments on account of Panama canal will ultimately be refunded to the treasury through sale of bonds, and are not included in estimates of treasury for the coming year. The Panama expenditures estimated at $36,920,847, will be paid out of current treasury receipts for the coming year.

Our foreign possessions receive careful treatment as do our relations with all foreign countries and declared most satisfactory; postal deficits are said to be disappearing under careful business management but that magazines are not paying their proper postal dues, receiving far more than they pay for; the franking privilege receives attention and a system of stamped envelopes advised that will thus keep a strict account of all free matter.

The Panama canal should be fortified with assurances it would be maintained with all neutrality. Judicial proceedings should be simplified and application of judgments prompt. A national bureau of health is advocated as of undoubted value to the preservation of the public health. Irrigation and reclamation projects are reviewed and the great value of these to the country stated. Agricultural lands, forest work, mining interests, safety appliances are treated at some length with governmental department work being reviewed.

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The entire message is notable in that so thorough a knowledge of public matters is evinced, and so many practical suggestions made that could not but in actual practice advance materially the public service. It is anything but partisan and of that truer national spirit that speaks of the common welfare of all citizens. Believing the country should made a thorough trial of the reformatory measures of the nature enacted at a previous session of this congress, he thinks it will be well to try these laws, witnessing the defects of their workings, before embarking upon new legislation. There will be a difference of opinion as to this, but the intent of the president can not be construed as in any wise averse to stringent enforcement of present laws. There is nothing thrilling in the message, no coining of phrases or denunciation of aggregated wrongs that are not corrected by mere words. Favoring tariff revision through means of a permanent tariff commission and advising changes in schedules singly as investigations disclose are advisable, constitutes President Taft as the foremost practicable advocate and supporter of a genuine tariff reform. Such a tariff constructed outside of all political influence, removed from influence of powerful interests and from dominating trusts and removed from machinations of selfish schemers, could not but be thoroughly protective of all interests of the American republic, as it would be protective. Such a tariff would be just, equitable and a truer empire builder.

THE ANNUAL PORK BARREL

The annual river and harbor pork barrel is almost ready for serving out. It will amount this year to around $80,000,000 or so despite all the disturbance made over the bill of last winter. We are assured there is no pork in the new bill, and all is rich, solid meat, that is, legitimate improvements. But indeed there are sufficient legitimate public improvements that might be made that could easily carry a river and harbor bill up to over a hundred or so millions annually.

Just what the president will do is unknown. What he ought to do is indicated by what he said last winter, that if such another pork barrel thing was brought to him, he would veto the measure. Evidently the proper thing to do is to only leave in such items where there is no question of the benefit to commerce already existing, for there are any number of harbors, rivers and creeks that by the use of money may be made navigable like our own Fox and Wisconsin rivers. There are numerous promising rivers like Rock, Root, DesPlaines, and rivers in other states, where money could make navigable for light draft steamers. But how much money does the country wish to invest, for the possibilities arel imitless? All beyond the visible and evident works of necessity are nothing but pork, and some of it tenderloin.

LET US REASON

Criticisms of the presidential message either expressed in headings or reviews, are unfair in attributing a different sense than he himself meant in his opinion that it would be well to wait to see effect of laws and their enforcement we now have, rather than fresh legislation. He has called for no halting in the work of ending the existence of wrongful trust combinations but does believe the leading business men of the country are trying to avoid violating the laws. Possibly numerous citizens and capitalists are not running trusts but yet with new ones every week in the year, but this is not in disharmony with the views of the president, that the present laws bearing upon this matter should be enforced with the view of seeing the defects.

President Taft certainly never meant any part of his message to be so construed. There are others who also think with the Sherman anti-trust law, the Interstate Commerce law bearing the different names that have had a hand in framing, the country has legislation bearing upon trusts, trade combines and service corporations that strictly enforced, would remedy existent conditions. It is true of course that either of these laws could be strengthened, but there are no strengthening cordials so effective as a hardy enforcement, and on part of government, judge and juries, consideration of the equities of the case fully as much as the text of the law. A remodying of our jurisprudence systems would vastly help in looking after our trust conspirators, and this perhaps the president had in mind when he so plainly found fault with present systems and called for reforms in our legal procedures and in the enforcement of the decrees of the courts.

All the laws in the world enacted can do little good, under present legal systems in which government consul honestly admit is an impossible thing to bring the, for instance, sugar trust trial to a head in less than two years. In our highest courts after interminable delays in the lower courts, many months elapse before the appeals are heard or judgment finally pronounced. Then even when supposed final decisions are rendered, mistrials and rehearings are always in order if the judges are of a mind to permit such. It is public sentiment that sorely needs reforming, aligning upon higher and purer grounds. Progress is slow without this sound and vigorous sentiment favoring a healthy execution of the laws, insisting upon jury verdicts in consonance with the facts, and insisting upon reforms in jurisprudence that will insure speedier trials, speedier sentences and an abolition of the present endless delays in which justice is baffled.

President Taft must have had all this in mind when he penned that portion of his message. He might have duly thundered to the galleries, indulged flamboyant sentences meaning nothing when proper influences were brought to bear, and meaning very little anyway under present systems; he might have tickled some of the advanced gentlemen seeking the good of the people and earned applause from some who realize existent troubles and ills, but do not look deep enough to see the real rocks in the way; all this the president could easily have done and created the due impression he was a very Jupiter with his thunderbolts on the avenging path of hydra headed trusts and conspiring great interests. But he has done nothing of this sort, and it is not believed one single trust of the country believes for a moment the president has relaxed a particle from the position he has always taken or in his directions to federal officials to earnestly pursue through the courts those violating the laws of the country.

If the federal, as well as state judiciary systems can be reformed need no doubt arise but what every sinning trust, trade combine, or service corporation not doing the right thing, will be brought to time and the full realizing sense that the will of the American people is a great thing.

What the president says upon the subject of further legislation can be repeated. He had advised railroads be prohibited from owning or controlling shipping passing through the canal; providing for federal incorporation of industrial and other incorporations; providing a penalty to those issuing fraudulent bills of lading, and advised physical valuation of the railroads. Here the new recommendations stop. He then says:

"Except as above, I do not recommend any amendment to the interstate commerce law as it stands. I do not now recommend any amendment to the anti-trust law.

"In other words, it seems to me that the existing legislation with reference to the regulation of corporations and the restraint of their business has reached a point where we can stop for awhile and witness the effect of the vigorous execution of the laws on the statute books in restraining the abuses which certainly did exist and which roused the public to demand reform.

"If this test develops a need for further legislation, well and good, but until then let us execute what we have. Due to the reform movements of the present decade, there has undoubtedly been a great improvement in business methods and standards and in the earnestness of effort on the part of business men to comply with the law. They are now seeking to know the exact limitations upon business methods imposed by the law, and these will doubtless be made clearer by the decisions of the supreme court in cases pending before it.

"I believe it to be in the interest of all the people of the country that for the time being the activities of government, in addition to enforcing the existing law, be directed toward the economy of administration and the enlargement of opportunities for foreign trade, the building up of home industries and the strengthening of confidence of capital in domestic investment."

Certainly no trust or public corporation who disobey the laws can see any comfort in this, rather perceive a fresh grip taken to pursue through the law those who transgress the laws. Again, supposing the president had proposed a lot of fresh legislation, what chance would there be to get such through this session of congress?

FOR CESSATION OF FACTIONAL SPIRIT

A Washington report gives the information the president is seriously worried over the purported factionalism within his party and is proposing to do all within his power to bring about peace. There are of course two sides but nowhere does it appear any of the Republican alleged insurgers are proposing to attack any essential Republican principle, and neither are the others, so any differences may be ascribed to contentions over proceedures, extremes of legislation, or as to the constructive features of important legislation. In this certainly both sides must do some conceding, and so must President Taft himself. He can do a great deal by calling into consultation leading men on the dissentient side opposing the old time leaders, and thus he can do a lot of mixing. But there are leaders in the newer era, who can not go upon the supposition they alone are right and will allow of no differentiation from their views. In this aspect are also some of the alleged old time leaders who too, certainly will have to give down as it were.

Neither of these are all right and neither are all wrong. So if there are obstinate men on both sides refusing to help each other out, and to act upon all legislation in the proper spirit that the country secure the wisest and best to be had, they will be readily located. Had the old leaders permitted full debate upon tariff schedules instead of confining such to a few items and on these but a brief period, much of the after feeling against the tariff would not have existed. There is never the hard feeling after a well and hard fought battle that there is where a battle has been fought under very unsatisfactory conditions. So now both sides must concede part way, for without a doubt the alleged insurgers have a good deal of right and merit upon their side, though their Democratic alliances in the last session are open to serious criticisms. They had much better gone down to defeat because of the superiority of their own party contendents and then appealed to the people. But as to this, a lesson has been learned, or if not learned yet, the Democrats in the next congress will instruct them to their surprise.

Differences will exist within party as well as without, and where within prudence should mark the majority and intelligent opposition with reason mark dissentients. There is no need of unpleasant factionalism. These differentiations of policies, or as to carrying out policies in detail can well be determined without bitter strife, and it may be admitted party differences are by no means unhealthy because such tend to bring out better things and improve upon existent methods and practices. But all this may be conducted with moderation, a mutual respect of opponents for each other, and no proscription. To produce the best in a party there ought to be fair criticism and fair judgment, but acquiescence in all the rules of the great game of politics. Politics must be played square as to all regulations laid down by the party canons and the state laws. The appeals are to the ballots and the votes of men.

We need more tolerance, more broad mindedness from all quarters with the president himself leading. He can do this by freely consulting members of congress who have been arraigning themselves against him, and if such don't want to visit the White House, after being invited, let them then stay away.

Many Republicans are sincerely hoping to see the lines closed in time for 1912 and this work must begin this winter, for the next congress will be Democratic and the country well knows what this means. There should therefore be no legislation proposed this winter where there is likely to be any marked separation of party views.

AND THE CONSUMER

What is feared may be expected if the commerce commission grants permission to the railroads to increase freight rates, may be seen from the statements made regarding the increase of coal freights permitted by the Illinois state commission. This increase was given out as seven cents, but here are coal men themselves admitting some inner ring which fixes prices will send these up twenty-five to fifty cents a ton to consumers. This is flagrant robbery of the people, but no worse than has been noticed in the past. Why should the consumers of coal that has been mined in Illinois have to pay such a large excess over any increase of freight costs, and if this advance is carried out, and evidently will be, laws intended to be protective of the interests of the people, will have been worked disastrously in their behalf. Certainly railroads and producers of coal could ask for no better law.

Now is the national law going to act in this same way? If freight increases of fixed percentages is to enable the producers to largely increase costs to consumers, better repeal this falsely asserted protective measure. Something like the pure food laws, some obey, some don't, and the people generally indifferent as to insisting upon being shown the pure food label that the government and state laws require to be shown.

If authorized advances of freight a few cents a ton enables producers and selling agents to charge people several times the amount of the advance, in what manner is any law of this nature regulating railroads a benefit to the people?

NOT EMBARRASS, BUT HELP

Correspondents intimate the president will have a time of it regarding filling the vacancies on the supreme court bench. While no one can question but what he would certainly use his best judgment to give the country able, upright and distinguished jurists, it is questionable if he can please all who are inserting themselves as to participating in the choice. On one hand the Democrats are insisting upon being consulted, and it may be this that has caused the report, one justice will be taken from that party. As between the so-called standpatters and alleged insurgers or progressives, the president can only be concerned as to choosing some jurist that will meet acceptance of the people in general, that is, some one who will commend himself to his good judgment.

The progressive element headed by Senator Cummins, report says, will ask for consideration with the senator credited with laying down the very qualifications the president is looking for. But this choice, if made, would very likely not please some of the more extreme ones, because such a jurist would be beyond being influenced by any other considerations than the law and the equity. A supreme court justice, most people will say, should be attached to no particular wing or part of a party, or so identified with certain movements, that being confronted with a case his judgment would be clouded. The idea expressed to the president by the distinguished Iowa senator was that the selection should be one that could not be questioned from any point of view. The accepting of this requirement would dismiss then the idea of trying to please any particular set of views or particular set of men, because a justice satisfactory from every point of view necessarily must be removed from the strife of contentions and identification, of particular theories or platforms.

But such a justice would satisfy the country because all these great questions must be decided rightly and considering the highest interests of the republic, and yet not setting aside the law, yet will elevate the law and give form and substance to enactments and what is equitable, what is just and of a legitimate advancement to all.

Let us rather then not embarrass the president, but wish him success in that calling for the utmost consideration.

TEN MONTHS' FOREIGN TRADE

The trade figures for ten months of the calendar year show a total export trade of $1,430,639,841 and of imports $1,296,408,559, this showing a favorable balance of trade of $134,231,253. For the first seven months the trade balance hung in the wind as it were, but the last quarter has brought a decided change towards establishing a substantial yearly trade income. These figures compare with the same period of 1909 as follows: Exports $1,361,722,253 and the imports $1,196,267,707, balance of trade our favor $165,454,546. The less this year is through the increase in imports, this having been $31,223,261. The excess of exports for 1910 have been $68,917,591 and in the increase in the imports $100,140,452.

We bought in the ten months from Canada products worth $82,533,839 and sold to Canada goods worth $200,753,488, giving us a balance of trade our favor of $118,220,299. We sold to the United Kingdom goods worth $393,440,979 and bought from the United Kingdom goods worth $225,251,189. This leaving a favorable trade balance of $168,188,790. Adding the Canadian and English trade balance together and it leaves a profit to the United States for the ten months of $286,408,889, the most profitable foreign trade our country enjoys.

We bought from Brazil stuff worth $80,319,279, and sold to Brazil but $20,408,916 worth. Our sales to Cuba were $46,478,097, and our purchases $121,856,209. Our total Asiatic trade, all countries and islands, was $99,318,532, and our imports $198,506,711. Our African trade reached a total of $17,598,736 for the exports and for the imports $13,171,737. The total South American trade amounted to $82,630,495 for the exports and $152,151,191 for the imports. To Europe as a whole we sold goods worth $880,738,010 and bought goods from worth $650,068,857.

As at present considerable interest attaches to our trade with China, it may be stated, during the ten months we sold goods to China worth $13,772,409, and bought from China goods worth $27,548,342, this sending to the Chinese a matter of $13,776,403 to settle. So in the feature of any boycott of the Chinese against the United States it ought not to be a difficult matter to wipe out our entire purchases from them as stated, of $27,548,000.

TAKEN TO SUPREME COURT

Granting a writ of habeas corpus, the supreme court has ordered the sheriff of Sawyer county to produce John Dietz before it at a fixed date. This proceeding takes in the question of bail bond and otherwise requires the sheriff to show cause why he continues to hold this John Dietz in custody.

It will be just as well and better, if the supreme court will adjudge the merits of this case, and unravel some of the points that have been obscured. If the people can be informed as to some of the inwardness that caused this man to violate the law of his state it will be well. Many people further would like to know just why members of the Dietz family are held in custody that had no part in the shooting, and why a young girl and her brother who were not in the house at all, were fired at from concealment by deputy sheriffs.

Foodstuffs seem to be declining but clothing holds its own.

THE CORPORATION TAX.

An analysis of the corporation tax returns made by the government is of much interest as well as of value. There were 262,490 corporations making returns which in all paid a tax of in all $26,472,270. There are 29,812 corporations coming under the head of banking, insurance, trust, surety and financial concerns. There are 24,252 public service corporations. Of industrial and manufacturing corporations there are 89,384, and of mercantile corporations, grain, lumber, coal etc., there are 54,673.

The detailed story of all these, but condensed, is well told in the following:

"The commissioner's report shows that in the United States there are 29,812 financial and commercial corporations, including banks, trust, surety and insurance companies, subject to the corporation tax. These 29,812 corporations of this class have an aggregate capital stock of $2,723,954,539 and a bonded and other indebtedness of $2,404,299,252. The net income of corporations of this class for the fiscal year 1910 was $394,747,699.

"The report shows further that there are 24,252 public service corporations such as railroads, steamboats, ferries, stage lines, pipe lines, gas and electric light companies, transportation and storage companies and telegraph and telephone companies in the United States subject to the tax. These 24,252 companies have the enormous aggregate of capital stock of $18,902,060,130 and a bonded and other indebtedness of $17,472,398,675. The net income of this class of corporations for the last fiscal year aggregated $808,960,651. This represents less than 5 per cent on the total capital stock.

"The commissioner's report shows $89,384 industrial and manufacturing corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $21,585,890,494 and a total bonded and other indebtedness of $7,019,012,375. The total net income of corporations of this class for the last fiscal year was $1,325,807,156.

"There were 54,673 mercantile corporations, such as coal, lumber, grain and produce concerns, which paid the tax. These companies had a total capital stock of $2,971,064,458, an aggregate bonded and other indebtedness of $1,783,425,425. The net income of corporations of this class aggregates $359,754,516.

"The commissioner estimates that the collections of the present fiscal year will approximate $308,000,000, of which about $25,000,000 will be from the corporation tax."

Summarizing the returns, says the commissioner's report, the 262,490 corporations of all classes and sizes are represented by a capital stock of "$52,371,626,752; the bonded and other indebtedness, $31,383,952,696, and the net income, $3,125,481,101. This shows that the 261,490 corporations—practically all in the United States—in the aggregate made just a trifle less than 6 per cent on the total capital stock in the fiscal year ended June 30 last, which is the period on which the commissioner's report is based."

Work has already begun on the next annual collection payable on July 1st. The amount of tax to be gathered in it is estimated will reach that of this first year at least, and probably a million or so more.

SUCH FORGETFULNESS CAN BE REPAIRED

A story is told of the great disappointment expressed by a rich American on not being prevailed upon to pay a high tariff duty upon some rare articles he was importing into the country. He had made every preparation to pleasantly greet the New York custom officials and his importation prepared for the closest examination that the proper duties be readily assessed. Further, with all the preparations, the millionaire had thoughtfully prepared himself for cash on spot to the extent of carrying several thousand dollars on his person. Perhaps one reason for his thoughtfulness was that, not knowing just how an examination would be made if he tried to keep quiet, and understanding the general roughness and incivility of the custom officials, he had thus prepared all, both for examination and declaration of importation and cash to at once liquidate.

Thus ready at all points, when the custom officials did descend upon him, there was a disappointment on all sides, for while Mr. Loeb's men were unable to find anywhere in the tariff schedules provisions for dutying a comprehensive collection of foreign postage stamps both beautiful and very rare, our millionaire postage stamp lover felt grieved at the idea his collection was not to be further enhanced in value by the placing of at least $12,000 duties he had been prepared to pay. A careful search all through the hundred and one divisions and classifications failed to reveal the information that rare postage stamps were taxable.

Here is therefore a field that by some thoughtlessness has been left untouched. For in properly assessing postage stamps no one was injured, that is any native talent or industries, though we admit foreign works of art duty free to the manifest grievous injury of many American artists. This oversight must be repaired in the coming session, for how can we possibly neglect this overlooked opportunity to make it more pleasant for incoming tourists and home comers. This millionaire's postage stamp collection was worth $50,000.

REVISING POWER OF ASSEMBLY SPEAKER

There is a faint movement that may gather strength looking towards curtailing the power of the speaker of the assembly and the senate. Since the Republican insurgers in congress have made such a determined fight against the great powers of the speaker of the house, and resisted the idea he should alone have the power of appointing all committees, the idea has spread, with now many asking why not this same desirable change be applied to the states?

Thus a movement may be given force to deprive the speaker of the assembly of the power to appoint committees and invest this in a committee to be chosen by the house itself. This is a step forward that certainly can not be objected to, since any objections to this, would of course be but a strong defense of Speaker Cannon. What else would it be?

REFORMING THE JURY SYSTEM

A reform could be made in our jury system with no change in the process through which jurors are chosen, and leaving the ban upon intelligence so many seem to think necessary. This change would be to discard the present system requiring a unanimous vote. In numerous cases it is impossible to secure a verdict because of the difficulty in persuading twelve men to agree upon the same degree of punishment, or to agree in a civil case. If a majority verdict were only requisite with a two-thirds verdict in a criminal case, good judges believe criminalism would be much more effectively reached and in ordinary or civil cases much more substantial justice would be secured.

There are other reformations that could be made with benefit to the better working of the scales of justice. For instance changes from the present manner of choosing juries. Second, the rules of courts which permit of judges holding juries until they agree. Third, the wholly unjustifiable court rules that permit of judges taking cases out of the hands of juries. This should not be permitted, but certainly if parties involved agree in leaving decisions to the trial judge, all well and good. Fourth, compulsory service on juries except exempted professions or occupations. Fifth, ample compensation to jurors. If it be so any drawn juror would be compelled to close his business, if serving in such case, then either be excused or the law pay him full compensation. Like all other things, our present wretched jury system with frequent miscarrying of justice can be effectually reformed if the people desire.

Credit must be given to the firm of Hart, Schaffner and Marx for their willingness to enter into an agreement to settle the Chicago garment makers strike. The Wholesale Clothiers association and National Tailors are responsible from accounts for the continuation of the strike.

If leading so-called insurgers could accept the friendly hand of President Taft it was not for Senator La Follette to be so churlish, and refusing accepting to call, send a letter giving advice as to executive action. Many friends of his will regret this unwise course.

The river and harbor bill calls for $22,500,000. With $5,000,000 more for a future congress to take care of, and a sum paid out by the treasury the entire appropriation will call for $30,000,000. There may be pork scraps. If so, take them all out.

Sixteen firms and thirty-two individuals have been indicted at Detroit on the charge of trade conspiracy in connection with the bathtub trust. What is the matter of indicting persons, firms and corporations notoriously in other trade conspiracies?

The real astute politician and leader does not balk at compromises if he can get a substantial part of the political pie. The world was made on a compromise as between land and water and neither is the world all evil or all good.

University President David Starr Jordan says our western universities are hot beds of radicalism as to politics. Believed by many that the large appropriations made by states are misapplied as to education.

The message gave Philippine figures for 1910. Its exports were $69,864,169 and its imports $37,792,399. Of this we sold the Filipinos goods worth $10,775,301 and bought from them goods worth $18,741,772.

Such is the perversity of our Americanism that even the deadliness of the great National game of football does not discourage our youth. Think of 166 deaths from it since 1901 and with 20,046 injuries.

Professor Parker of Columbia university is to make his third attempt this winter to capture the honors of ascending to the peak of Mt. McKinley. He intends to make it three times and up this time.

John Dietz is not warranted in saying he could not get justice in any circuit court outside of Milwaukee. Such talk as this will forfeit much sympathy extended him.

A New York judge decides an heiress with $21,000 income can not spend more than $8,000 per annum in education. Thus we discriminate against mere education.

The expenses of Gov.-elect McGovern are not large as such things go, being $12,276, but it swipes two years' salary just the same. But think of the honor.

The Montana legislature is so close with very possibly one Democratic majority, that Senator Carter is pretty sure to retire with other unfortunates.

The short session of congress will not deter the deep water way boomers. With the treasury in full view from the capital they will derive inspiration.

"Safe, sane and long," is the heading of one Chicago paper in an editorial on the president's message.

An old acquaintance bobs up, this the purchase of those Danish West India islands. Cut it out.

Some times the people want a change and hankering for such get it—in the neck.

Let us not relax from efforts to take Mound cemetery out of all politics.

Pleasanter to note that Chicago labor unions now endorse trade schools.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SEC. M'VEAGH

EXPRESSES THE HOPE THAT MONETARY QUESTION WILL BE DETACHED FROM POLITICS.

OUR SYSTEM NEEDS FIXING

Should be Made Panic-preventing as Every Other Great National Banking and Currency System—Estimated Expenses of Running the Government in 1912 is 630 Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—Currency reform; extension of the scope of the national banking laws, in the event of no immediate general changes in the monetary system; civil service retirements, a customs service free from "practical" politics; business-like methods in the daily transactions of the government and a general abolition of red tape whenever it clogs the wheels of the government's business, are among the recommendations contained in the annual report of Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, presented to Congress yesterday.

The expense of government in the fiscal year 1912, for which this session of Congress is asked to appropriate, are estimated at $630,494,013.12. The estimated expenditures of the Panama canal are given as $56,926,847.69, making a total of $687,414,860.81. The estimates, if carried out, represent net savings of about $18,000,000 in the executive departments as compared with the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

Receipts for 1912, Secretary MacVeagh estimates will be $680,000,000 which would leave an ordinary surplus sum of a round $50,000,000. If the treasury should continue to pay for the Panama canal out of the cash drawer as at present, such a surplus would be turned to a deficit of $7,414,680.81.

Ours is Panic-Breeding.

Secretary MacVeagh expresses the hope that the monetary question will come into Congress detached from sectional or political considerations.

"Our system can fairly be called a panic-breeding system," he says, "whereas every other great national banking and currency system is panic-preventing. As long as we continue under our present system we are liable to panics and the devastations of panics reach Republicans and Democrats and all parts of the country alike. Panics are no longer necessary and no longer respectable. It is for the government to say whether we shall have panics in the future or not. It is a mere matter of choice.

"We have no system of reserves; our banking system destroys them. It concentrates in New York what are pretended to be reserves and then forces the New York banks to lend and abolish them. Our system, instead of building up a reserve, destroys it as fast as it inclines to accumulate."

In connection with his criticism of the money system, one of the secretary's most important recommendations concerns future issues of Panama bonds of which $200,000,000 were authoribzed by the tariff act. The secretary renews the recommendations he made last year for legislation to tax the new bonds at one and one-half percent if used by national banks for circulation and intimates, as was announced in news dispatches a few days ago, that it might be more preferable to issue the new securities for investment purposes only at a rate of three percent.

Suggests Circulation Tax.

As a check against the use of the bonds as the basis for a further inflation of the national bank currency, he suggests that a circulation tax of even two percent would have the effect of making them unprofitable for banks to use for such a purpose and at the same time would make them attractive to investors without injuring the two percent bonds of which more than $700,000,000 are outstanding. Another means of accomplishing the same end, the secretary suggests, would be for Congress to authorize an issue of $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 of the bonds at three percent without the circulation provision.

If there is no prospect of immediate change in the monetary system the secretary thinks the American national banking system should be developed to perform an international function. There is a clear need of banking facilities in foreign countries where there is American commerce, he says.

"We shall never be a full-fledged commercial nation," he says, "unless we have merchant ships of our own and foreign banks of our own. We should have banks at all ports that are important to our commerce."

The treasury's relations with the business communities are unbusiness-like, artificial and burdensome, the secretary declares and he recommends legislation to permit the payment of revenue to the government by certified check guaranteeing the government against loss.

The recommendation that the treasury be authorized to issue gold certificates against gold bullion and foreign gold coin is renewed.

Urge Appropriation for Rewards.

Reviewing the discovery of frauds and the subsequent reorganization of the customs service, Secretary MacVeagh urges appropriations for rewards to those who aid the government.

The rehabilitation of the customs service at New York has been marked, he says, by a decided elimination of spoils influence and practical politics.

"American travelers are more and more realizing the indefensibleness of smuggling, its rank dishonesty and bad example and influence," says the report.

Recommending a study of the classified system of employes the secretary declares that a civil service retirement is absolutely the requisite of a satisfactory system. The contributory of retiring allowances, the secretary recommends as the only one which has a chance of adoption and as best for the men and women of the service. He urges their friends to concentrate upon the movement. A complete state of efficiency in the government departments, he says, is impossible without some way of retiring clerks in a just and humane manner.

Tribute to Life Savers.

Secretary MacVeagh strongly recommends that all non-political offices be included in the classified service. Assistant appraisers of customs should be detached from politics for the efficiency of the service he says. The secretary pays a high tribute to the men of the life-saving service and urges some form of retirement for them.

As the economies of administration which have been infected in the treasury department are reviewed, the secretary pauses to take notice of a statement made by a United States senator, that the business of the government could be conducted with a saving of $300,000,000 a year.

Secretary MacVeagh says:

"The popular impression as to the extent possible economies in the administration of the executive departments is singularly exaggerated, and this misconception is very harmful. When the public expects that the government can save $300,000,000 a year, such small, laborious savings as can be made in the executive departments hardly seem worth while. And it is astonishing that under such circumstances in these comparatively small savings can be maintained. These savings can only be disappointing to the public who have such figures as $300,000,000 in mind; and they cannot receive any popular credit, for they can only seem to be small triflings with great things. And yet they can only be produced by laborious, painstaking, and persistent methods and devotion.

Expenses of the Government.

"When it is the fact that the entire ordinary expenditures of the government last year were less than $660,000,000, and when a great part of those expenditures is not reduced at all, as, for example, the interest on the debt, and the pensions, one can readily see that there probably is not very much more than $300,000,000 gross left on which to save $300,000,000. Now, to effect a saving of $300,000,000 when the whole expenditures ——— to any saving is $300,000,000 is, of course, not easy. I appeal to the sense of proportion of congress and the American people; for it is very important to have those impressions corrected in order that there may be some encouragement given to those men scattered through the departments who want to bring about all the improvement possible."

Superfluous customs house, mints and assay offices should be abolished, the report says. There is an over supply of the latter and the mints in San Francisco, Denver and Philadelphia are not fully employed. The secretary also promises to send to Congress a list of customs houses which he says "are no use under the sun."

NEW ALTITUDE RECORD IS MADE BY LEGANEUX

Rises to Height of 10,499 Feet At Pau, France, in Bleriot Monoplane—Beats Johnstone's Mark.

PAU, France, Dec. 9.—Ascending from the aviation field here today, M. Leganeux broke the world's altitude record, rising to a height of 10,499 feet. The Frenchman landed half frozen after a remarkable plane downwards. He used a Bleriot monoplane.

The previous official height record was made by Ralph Johnstone, who during the recent meet at Belmont park soared 9,714 feet in the air. Later Johnstone was killed at Denver. At Philadelphia on November 23, J. Armstrong Drexel, made a remarkably high flight and claimed a world's record. When this was disputed Drexel requested the officials of the weather bureau to examine his barograph. They did so and credited him with an altitude of 9,897 feet. These figures, however, have not been officially accepted by the Aero club of America.

Some Shark.

Pensacola Journal: According to records which were thoroughly searched by the naval cadets of the Mexican gunboat Yucatan, now anchored in the harbor, the monster shark which was caught by the crew of that vessel while en route to Pensacola is the largest shark that has ever been hooked and recorded. The shark measured ten meters (about thirty-two feet) in length, and judging from the growth on his body had lived many, probably hundreds of years and had likely visited every sea in the world. The largest found to be on record measured nine meters long and was caught on the coast of California several years ago. The cadets are proud of holding the distinction of having captured the largest shark on record.

Wausau Record Herald: It is within the limit of possibilities that the Republican legislature in Massachusetts will be able to decide upon a successor to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge without the advice of the Democratic governor-elect, Congressman Foss.

DROPPED DEAD ON WEST SIXTH STREET

FRED NELSON STRICKEN WITH HEART DISEASE WHILE RIDING A BICYCLE.

PICKED UP NEAR CURBING

Evidently Overexerted Himself While Propelling Wheel up the Hill Near Northwestern Road's Viaduct—Hurried to a Drug Store But Life Was Extinct Before the Arrival of a Doctor.

Suddenly and without warning, Fred Nelson, residing at 429 Lafayette avenue, while riding a bicycle from his place of employment, 1131 Washington avenue, to his home, for supper, about 6 o'clock last evening, dropped dead from heart failure, directly in front of the residence of Michael Freeman on West Sixth street. Fred Gevers, a boy who delivers papers, and lives at 1607 Maple street, discovered Mr. Nelson lying near the south curbing, partly on his wheel. The boy stopped a passing street car and Mr. Nelson, still showing some signs of life, was taken on board, and hurried to the Heck drug store. At first it was believed that the dead man was former Alderman Andrew Hanson, but Mr. Hanson was found alive and well at his home, and soon after the dead man was recognized as Fred Nelson of Lafayette avenue. The body was removed to the undertaking parlers of A. C. Hanson and Coroner Hoyle notified.

Stricken While Climbing Hill.

Mr. Nelson was 52 years of age, and was born in Denmark, but for many years has been a well known resident of the west side. He was formerly employed at the Chicago Rubber Clothing Co., in the position of foreman, but on account of ill health he resigned and commenced working for his brother-in-law, Christ Hanson, 1131 Washington avenue. He was in the habit of riding to and from his home on the bicycle. Last evening he left 1131 Washington avenue about twenty minutes before six, to get his supper, intending to return to his work. On West Sixth street west of the Chicago and North-Western Railway viaduct or subway there is a little hill and it is believed that while Mr. Nelson was working his bicycle up this hill that he was stricken and made an effort to reach the curbing, but fell over before he could get off the bicycle.

Member of Dania Society.

Mr. Nelson was a prominent man among the Danish people, having associated with them for years and he was a member of the Dania society. He is highly spoken of and was well liked. He leaves a wife and three children.

Coroner Hoyle made an investigation and ascertained that Mr. Nelson had been ailing with heart trouble for a long time. Under the circumstances an inquest was not deemed necessary.

The widow and children will have the sympathy of all in their sad hour of affliction.

The funeral will take place Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house, 429 Lafayette avenue.

JUSTICE WINSLOW ONE OF NINE BEING CONSIDERED

PRESIDENT TAFT WILL NAME TWO JUSTICES FROM A SELECTED LIST.

Executive Asks the Advice of a Number of Senators—Justice Charles E. Hughes Slated for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—From a source which is considered entirely trustworthy, it was learned today that President Taft has submitted to a number of senators a final list of the men he is considering for appointment to the United States supreme court.

In addition to Justice Charles E. Hughes, who was put down as the probable new chief justice the list contains nine names from which the president will select two associate justices. The names follow:

Justice Francis J. Swayze, of the supreme court of New Jersey.

Joseph R. Lamar of Augusta, Ga., former justice of the Georgia supreme court.

Justice Gordon Russell of the United States district court of Texas.

Justice William C. Hook of Leavenworth, Kas., now a judge of the eighth United States circuit.

Justice Willis Vandeventer, of Cheyenne, also of the eighth circuit.

Justice John C. Pollock, Topeka, Kas., United States district judge.

Chief Justice John Bradley Winslow, of the supreme court of Wisconsin.

Senator George Sutherland, of Utah.

W. D. McHugh, an attorney of Omaha, Neb.

MATRIMONIAL.

Shupe-Kinsella.

Married at Chicago Dec. 7th. Mrs. Della Shape of this city to Mr. Wm. Kinsella of Chicago. They will reside in Racine. Congratulations are extended by their many friends.

CAPT. LEWIS MAY AGAIN SEEK OFFICE

FRIENDS SAY HE WILL GO AFTER REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR IN 1912.

TO BEGIN CAMPAIGN EARLY

County Option Will be Local Manufacturer's Platform Two Years Hence—Said to Have Gained Inside Information Through a Detective—Speaking Campaign Planned Throughout State.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 9.—The Daily News says: Friends of Captain William Mitchell Lewis of Racine say that although he has not made his formal announcement as yet, the Racine man has about decided to be a candidate again in 1912 for the Republican nomination for governor, and that his announcement will be made early so that he can make careful preparations for his battle.

It is said that the issue upon which Mr. Lewis will fight will again be county option and that the Racine man is preparing so to arrange his business that during the next year he can give addresses in response to invitation in various parts of the state and that it is his intention to make quite a number of addresses on the subject in which he is interested, during the coming winter.

Detective Secures Data.

In connection with the likely candidacy of Captain Lewis it has leaked out that all through the campaign there was employed by friends of Captain Lewis a detective from the Burns National Detective agency who watched and was, it is said, at times supposedly in the employ of opponents of Captain Lewis. The reports of this man have been collaborated and are said to be in the hands of the captain and to give a great deal of the inside history of the fight made by the opposition to Captain Lewis which the captain intends to make public from time to time in his speeches.

Early Commencement Promised.

It is said that if Captain Lewis continues in his present frame of mind his announcement of his gubernatorial candidacy will come very soon after the conclusion of the legislative session.

It is said that if another campaign for the Republican nomination for governor is made by Captain Lewis it will not be marked woth some of the spectacular features whic hentered into his last campaign.

COMMENTS ON MESSAGE.

Beloit News: Popular as was Mr. Roosevelt's insistence on new laws, there is a certain amount of truth in the utterances of Mr. Taft. Our statute books, not only in regard to curbing Big Business, but on almost every other conceivable subject, are filled with measures passed by congress and the state legislatures which are never enforced. Indeed, there is such a multiplicity of new laws constantly being passed that we doubt if even the officials of the various governments themselves can tell without a long hunt just what statutes govern today, though they may have been fairly conversant with those in force yesterday.

The president can hardly hope for the agreement of everybody to the proposition that more legislation is not needed at this time beyond what he prescribes—and it is important to note that he asks for the valuation of railroads, a strictly La Follette proposal. More legislation is probably needed, but it is not absolutely certain just what it ought to be until, as the president points out, it is shown just what can be done under the laws we now have.

As a general proposition, it would be a good thing if the number of our laws were greatly reduced. The officers would know better just what statutes they were supposed to enforce and there would probably be a greater respect for law and order. However, this consideration might not apply with very great force to those who violate the anti-trust laws, as they seem to obey only when it is proved they must or suffer punishment.

Madison Journal: His message to congress Tuesday, is a solid, determined demand for more of the advanced legislation that the country demands. The voice of the people expressed in the last election may make congress more responsive to juster tariffs and firmer corporation control. But there is reason to believe that defeated and disgruntled conservatives whom he carried a long way with him in support of progressive legislation, may now balk and stall him! and there is as much reason to believe that Democrats and radical Republicans who are determined to prevent the president from "making good" will play into the hands of Republican mossbacks.

But President Taft has a mountainous momentum in his methods that slowly presses his good purposes to fulfillment. He is the best guarantee that this will not be a "do nothing" session.

Wausau Record-Herald: Mr. Taft has conducted his high office with ability; he has been dignified and congenial under exasperating conditions. He has the confidence of the conservative, progressive people of the country, who will peruse his annual message with satisfaction, knowing that it is free from useless rhetoric and bombast.

New York Herald: Story comes from Maine of a big moose that allowed hunters to lead it to a barn. Some Maine hunters apparently don't know a moose from a cow.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

No Real American Salon.—Most of those American women living today, remarks the Philadelphia North American, who can be accounted learned or clever are saving it up to sell to the newspapers and magazines. Mrs. Van Reneselaer Cruger has been, perhaps, the only one who has essayed the establishment of a genuine salon; and she went to London to try it. She didn't make such a startling success of it when she tried. Those who are reckoned among the leading lights of letters here, like Mrs. Edith Wharton, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett and Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, appear to find all their energies exhausted by their literary labors, and make little or no effort to enjoy the pleasures of conversation on the grand scale that characterized their predecessors across the water.

An Ancient Yarn True.—The marvelous story of the British expedition to New Guinea, with its discovery of a new pigmy race, reminds us, says the London Chronicle, that in the past we have sometimes erred in treating travelers' tales with scorn. There was, for instance the description by James Bruce in 1770 of the barbarous Abyssinian custom of eating raw meat cut from the living animal which was ridiculed by everybody. Yet Bruce has even recently been proved right. And when Paul Du Chaillu explored equatorial Africa in 1861 and described the wonderful gorillas, and also the nation of dwarfs there, he was discredited none too politely by our own Royal Geographical society. Yet subsequent explorers have amply vindicated his veracity.

Russia a Farm.—Russia in a sense is one great farm. It raises a lot of what for one thing and naturally is a big customer for farming tools. It is pleasing to know that the United States, which is said to make the best implements in the world, is on the Russian farm selling goods. Last year Yankee salesmen sold $7,000,000 worth, which wasn't so bad in view of the keen competition from countries nearer to Russia. Great Britain sold $5,000,000 worth and Germany $8,000,000 worth.

Ears of the Canary.—A canary's ears are back of and a little below its eyes. They are not hard to find when one has learned where to look. There is no outer ear, such as animals have, but simply a small opening which is covered by feathers. It is quite surprising that birds should possess the very acute hearing which they do while lacking the fleshy flap which enables the animals to catch sounds.—St. Nicholas.

Fish That Carry Candles.—Some of the fish found by a German deep-sea expedition resembled the fossil species in the rocks of the Mesozoic era, when the earth's atmosphere was dense with carbon. These fish, in many cases, had special means of collecting light. Some possessed enormous eyes, occupying nearly the whole side of the head, and some were supplied with telescopic organs. Others carried their light on their heads in a manner similar to that of the glow worm.

Eggs by Weight.—There is a project in the bureau of weights and measures in New York city to pass a decree that eggs shall be sold by the pound and not by the dozen. The great disparity in size in this product is reason for this proposed change. When it was first discussed a reporter set forth among the grocer shops of the city to buy a pound of eggs. Up and down the island he went, and east and west. In all Manhattan he averred there was not one dealer who could sell him a pound of eggs. In one case the pile on the scales very nearly met the demand, but was a trifle overweight. When one egg was removed the whole dropped appreciably below the pound mark. The dealer was willing to sell the lot for a penny more than the stipulated pound price, but the reporter was out after a pound of eggs and would not have more or less. So it would seem as if the problem is not solved by weight. But why are not the eggs graduated as to size as fruit is and sold in dozens of an approximately equal size? This would seem to be what is done nowadays, but the dozens of small eggs are those that get to the consumer. Or maybe large eggs are no longer laid?

Family Skeletons.—Speaking to the students in an English women's college, an educator said: "Dig out all your family skeletons. Your relatives will probably be annoyed, but dig them out and face them. Make out your pedigree, tracing your family back to your great-grandparents and their brothers and sisters. By this means you can learn what traits to avoid and what diseases to guard against. It takes time, tact and temper to hunt back to the record of one's family, but it is worth it. Two men may seem the same, yet one man may hand down disease and crime to his descendants, while the other may hand down only those qualities that are good."

Wharf a Mile Long.—One of the longest wharves in the world, almost a mile in length, or to be exact, 4,700 feet, is at Port Los Angeles, Cal. It extends into the Pacific in a long surpentine curve. The reason for this construction, says the Scientific American, is that it offers better resistance to the strong currents and the buffetings of the waves than if it were perfectly straight. Until the nearby harbor of San Pedro was developed by the federal government the big wharf at Port Los Angeles was a very busy place, but of late it is comparatively seldom used except by the Japanese fishermen, who have formed a colony along the adjacent beach.

Large Japanese Wrestlers.—Japanese wrestlers, remarks the Shanghai Times, are not to be confused with Japanese exponents of jiu-jitsu. The wrestlers belong to the older school in which weight is a paramount quality. It is a remarkable thing that a race which is on the average four or five inches under the European standard in point of height should have produced a special cult of wrestlers who are giants in stature and strength. The leading wrestlers of Tokio or Osaka or Hiogo are all men at least six feet in height and weighing perhaps 300 pounds. They are a race apart, and wrestling is an occupation which has been handed down from father to son for many generations.

Diseases of Physicians.—A French newspaper publishes some statistics showing the causes of death in the medical profession. The figures are impressive, but there is no indication as to the source of the information. We read that 44 per cent die of heart disease, 20 per cent from nervous affections, 20 per cent from the morphia habit, and 7 per cent from tuberculosis. The prevalence of morphia is ascribed to the fact that a doctor knows when his malady is incurable, and morphia is sought to soothe the mind.—London Globe.

Training for Hotel Work.—The prevailing method of training young men for the hotel business in Switzerland is to send them to the large hotels in foreign countries, where foreign languages and customs may be learned first hand and where lessons are learned that enable the young man to engage in business and put into practice the ideas he has gleaned in different parts of the world.

King George, Distiller.—Although King George is almost a tectotaler, he is the owner of a private distillery which produces excellent Scotch whisky, says the New York Sun. The king's distillery is on his Scottish estate of Balmoral. For a long time it was operated commercially by a dealer but when the lease lapsed to the crown Queen Victoria continued its operation. Its product was not marketed, but was kept exclusively for the use of the royal family. Queen Victoria was partial to Scotch and drank it at her lunch. The whisky is sent to Buckingham Palace, where expert cellarmen keep an eye on it while it is maturing for 15 years. After maturity casks of it are sent as gifts to the crowned heads of Europe.

Hindustani Language.—Hindustani, which is understood and spoken nearly all over India, except in Madras, where the servants speak English, is the best example known of artificial—or pidgin—speech, the London Chronicle says. It is really Urdu, shorn of all grammatical compilations. All verbs are regular, and practically all inflections of noun and pronoun, though in real (or "pukka") Urdu, the irregularities always found in ancient languages exists abundantly. Thus the white "sahib" has only to acquire a sufficient vocabulary and learn one conjugation for all verbs and one declension for all pronouns, and he is equipped. Working facility in speech can be gained in a week or two, and the leading Anglo-Indian newspaper publishes a little pocket book called "How to Speak Hindustani in a Month." Whatever faults may be found with Hindustani it is greatly to be preferred before the jargon called petit negre, which the French have taught the natives to use in Cochin-China.

Neighboring Correspondence

Paris

Paris, Wis., Dec. 7, 1910.

F. Achen and friend of Kenosha took supper with Geo. Price and wife Sunday evening.

Robert Price left the last of the week for Madison where he will attend school.

Mrs. Will Williams and friend made a business trip to Union Grove Saturday.

William Price is improving his home by creeting several new buildings.

Mrs. Herbert Gunter and daughters spent Saturday with her parents.

Mike Stollenwerck called on his sister, Mrs. Peter Maurice, the first of the week.

W. Mathins entertained company Tuesday.

John Weber, Alfred Mullenback and daughter were among the Kenosha visitors today.

Hulett's Corners

Hulett's Corners, Dec. 8.

Mrs. Herman Swantz was a Racine visitor Wednesday.

Fred Swantz and son Allie, were Milwaukee visitors Thursday.

Mrs. Keeler was visiting Racine friends Thursday.

Henry Barnes made an auto trip to Racine Thursday.

Mrs. G. A. Hulett and children, after spending the past few months with C. Hulett and family, returned to their home Wednesday morning. Dr. M. A. Hulett accompanying them as far as Chicago.

Mrs. Minnie Wilson is doing duty as nurse at F. R. Adams'.

Edward Swantz and Fred Schroeder visited with Caladonia relatives Wednesday and Thursday.

OBITUARY.

Hillerud.

Olle D. Hillerud, aged 49 years, died at his home, 1141 Geneva street, yesterday afternoon. To survive him is a wife and four children. He was a member of the Wergeland society and several other organizations. The funeral will take place from the house Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Swenson.

Thora Caroline Miles, wife of Axel B. Swenson, of 949 Milwaukee avenue, died last night at St. Luke's hospital after an illness of nearly a year's duration. The deceased was 43 years old and has lived in Racine for the past twenty years. She is survived by her husband and one sister in Denmark.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon from the house.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Beloit Free Press: The price of coffee is still going up. And coffee is on the free list, so the rise can't be blamed on the tariff.

Madison Democrat: If the government's case against the Standard Oil was "built on sand," as the court says, what it needs probably is a liberal application of crude petroleum—or a more capable federal attorney.

San Francisco Chronicle: Throughout Mexico there are colonies of Americans who ostentatiously flock by themselves. Whenever they can do so they parade their nationality, and sometimes they are not backward in boasting their superiority. On the other hand, there are Mexicans of aristocratic tendencies who despise all Americans as gross materialists incapable of appreciating the refinements of a Latin civilization. No one from the United States ever penetrates the homes of these people, and very few from this country ever touch the fringe of the best society of Mexican cities.

New York Tribune: The Democratic party is not at present afflicted with overconfidence. Its determination not to make any mistakes probably springs from a sense of its past capacity for blundering.

New York Herald: Cleveland has a society whose members swear to refrain from working. Have quite a few such organizations in this city, but they are known as commissioners.

New Haven Register: We could have reciprocity with Canada, at least, we might even do away altogether with the tariff wall if it were not for some objectors with selfish ends to serve.

Madison Democrat: Now here comes this dispeptic interstate commerce commission, just at the opening of the buckwheat season, too, with the pitiless dictum that "cake is not a necessity."

Albany Evening Journal: When we read of the millions of bacteria in a drop of milk we must wonder how there can remain any room for the milk.

Ottawa Free Press: Canada's navy wants boys; Canada's west wants boys; Canada's east wants boys, and we haven't enough to go around.

Christian Science Monitor: The proposal is made that this would be a good time to drop football, seeing that Harvard and Yale are tied. It might, if they would only stay tied; but they won't.

Eau Claire Telegraph: The main question about the Dunn coupon ballot is whether or not the majority of the people who have tried it want it. Again, the very large number of voters who had the opportunity to try it at the last election but did not go to the polls at all did not forfeit their right to be consulted.

Madison Democrat: Of course, if certain eastern life insurance companies persist in paying $100,000 salaries to their florid presidents, rational folk must conclude that they are quite indifferent to the question of new business.

Elkhorn Independent: Eighty-one of the eighty-seven Republican members of the legislature are for La Follette's return to the United States senate. The senator's physicians say he should take a long lay-off in Europe, but there will be twice the recreation and fun in gazing around the senate and house and counting the ne'er come backs.

Milwaukee Sentinel: New York's "Four Hundred" is a thing of the past, says Frederick Townsend Martin. Too many chorus girls have broken in, probably.

Philadelphia Inquirer: The sudden resuscitation of the Democratic party has led some persons to believe that there may be life on the moon after all.

Washington Herald: In the course of her peregrinations "In Search of a Sinner," Miss Lillian Russel is on her way to Washington. This is one place where her search will be fruitless.

Dallas (Texas) News: As long as the cost of living had to rise, we are sorry it didn't start at cranberries and work up toward nut salad.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Kentuckians have given up the tobacco corner and have now pooled their turkeys. We do not see how the ultimate consumer is in any way benefited.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: In the work of promoting the lakes-to-gulf channel the gentle art of making enemies needlessly should be gently but firmly laid on the table.

Boston Herald: The duma of Russia is not a radical body. The more significant consequently was its adjournment yesterday out of respect for the memory of Tolstoi. The American congress does not pay homage to literature in any such way when our commanding figures cease to live.

Milwaukee News: That revolt in Brazil's navy shows that a navy to be of value must be composed of something besides ships, guns, shells and men. The greatest and most important part is loyalty.

Kansas City Journal: The spiral glide attempted by aviators is a thrilling performance, but it too much resembles suicide to command approval as a scientific exhibition.

Providence (R. I.) Journal: The one thing that should not be forgotten is that whatever his faults as an artist, whatever his defects as a philosopher, whatever his errors as a philanthropist, Tolstoi was a man

When I Am Rich

By ROY MASON

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Continued.

"Mr. Twining himself furnished me with that," said Goldsmith. "And now there is one more matter to be attended to."

He wheeled around in his big desk chair, and began rapidly writing a check.

"What are you doing?" inquired Chester.

"You must allow me to assume that five thousand indebtedness for the present. I feel that I am partly to blame. Richepin became known to you as our client. I should have watched affairs more closely."

"I won't say anything more," said Chester, "because there is nothing that would be adequate. I hoped to be able to make you see it, but I never dreamed of such treatment as this."

"You will kindly allow me to conduct my own affairs according to my own lights," growled Goldsmith as he handed Chester the check. "As a matter of fact I am taking absolutely no risk. From what I know of Mr. Perry Langham I would be willing to bet dollars to doughnuts that your five thousand dollars is still in your own bank untouched."

Two minutes later Chester found himself upon the street. He felt tentatively of his aching shoulder.

"Yes, that's real," he murmured, "and I'll go and put this real check in a real bank, and pay up my hippopotamus bill. I sincerely trust that my credit has not lapsed. The mail at the Stockton will tell."

Chester deposited his check, and took a car to go to the Stockton. There he settled his account, and re-engaged his former room. He was relieved to find, by his accumulated mail, that the hippopotamus was still receiving its weekly supply of vegetables.

"And now," said Chester, "to go down and arrange for the safety of the Dream Lady."

Night had fallen when he again reached Chinatown, and Chester felt his way along the now familiar passageways. He gave three rapid knocks on the beam beneath the scuttle, but there was no answer. Chester impatiently knocked again. There was still no response. Chester swung himself up on the beam, and pushed at the scuttle. It was close. He stared about him in the half darkness. The scene which greeted him nearly made him totter from the beam. There was the flat rusted roof with the curving runway in the middle. The miniature bridge had disappeared. There were no banners on the walls. His old abode, the pagoda, was gone. Even the pebbles were gone from the runway, and the little tile walks along which she had clattered.

There remained nothing but small gray lattice at the front, and the flat top of the roof without a sign of ornament. Chester ran to the little door which had stood behind the pagoda. He found it locked, and put his well shoulder against it. The thin rotting framework gave way. Chester held a match above him. The rooms which had held an ineffable odor of the Dream Lady's personality opened into each other in empty succession. There were no hangings on the walls, and a slight dust had settled already.

Five minutes later Chester stopped, panting, at the top of the stairs of the main joss house. He stepped inside and found the attendant as calm and impassive as ever.

"Where is she?" cried Chester eagerly. "What has become of the Dream Lady?"

"Maybeso she go to China."

"Maybeso? Don't you know?"

"Yeeh. She go to China."

"It strikes me," said Chester, "that it was extremely ungrateful of her to go off that way without telling me."

"Maybeso she tell you."

"But she didn't," said Chester.

"You speakee Melican. She no sabe! Maybeso she telle you in Chinee. You no sabe."

Chester recollected a valuble discourse a day or two previous, in answer to his uncomprehended English.

"Did she leave no word?" he asked.

"The Chinaman handed him two packages. One of them contained a little box of the wax enclosed pills. The other held a Colt revolver.

"She say maybeso take care," said the Chinaman.

"Maybeso I will," said Chester.

CHAPTER XXXVII.
The Aftermath.

"I don't blame you for being suspicious," Goldsmith was saying. "The circumstances under which you first met him were more than peculiar. I don't blame you for listening to young Langham, who is a thoroughly honorable, reliable fellow, and who believed implicitly that he was doing you a favor in telling you what he did. But it wasn't true. Can't you accept my assurance of that? I know it wasn't."

"How do you know it wasn't?" said Twining.

"I have been in business for thirty years. I am seldom mistaken in my judgment of men."

"Where is he now?"

"I have secured him a position with Tucker & Vey."

"Why not here again if you trust him?"

"It was not expedient. There are several matters to be charged up. I have to convince Mr. Elkins."

"Exactly," replied Edith's father. "Here is a young man whom I first addressed as a roustabout wheeling a truck on a transatlantic pier. The only money he has ever earned he got from you and me. I met him again a few weeks after Mr. Elkins dismissed him a tramp and a hanger-on in Chinatown. And yet you ask me to accept him as a friend of my daughter on the strength of a mere impression."

"It is something more than that," said Goldsmith. "Surely you have not forgotten how cool and efficient he was the other night at the theater. A man is not responsible for his misfortunes. His father was an honest man."

"Mr. Goldsmith," said Twining, "you don't seem to understand that this is a matter of the greatest moment in the world to me. The fact that his father was an honest man does not make him honest—unfortunately. If I admit him as a friend it may affect the whole future life and happiness of my daughter. As I have already told you, Taylor has been manifestly devoted to her from the first time he laid eyes on her. The fact is that she had not always seemed entirely averse to him. She is too young for that sort of thing, and I must judge for her."

"You are an old fool," replied Goldsmith succinctly. "Let her judge for herself. The instinct of a girl like that is worth more than both our judgments put together."

"What do you want me to do?" asked Twining.

"I want you to take him home to dinner."

"You will have to excuse me," replied Twining stiffly, "if I defer such action. I am thoroughly convinced that Mr. Langham's warning was due to some mi-apprehension. He is a man whose word cannot be lightly disregarded. Good afternoon."

Goldsmith was completely baffled. He had interviewed Perry on the subject and induced him to show him the check and the note. Chester's handwriting in the later was unmistakable. The former bore no other endorsement than Chester's signature on the back, and the cancellation of Perry's bank. At the latter place they were unable to say by whom it had been cashed. Apparently the transaction had taken place over the counter. It was sufficient for them that Perry's signature was bona fide, and the payee had been properly identified. The teller was unable to recall his appearance.

Goldsmith reported each step to Chester who was working steadily in his new position. Perry, so Goldsmith acknowledges, was adamant in spite of the fact that Goldsmith had told him that Chester had not been in difficulties with the firm such as the forged note outlined, indeed had never been in a position to be so.

"He seems to have something more against you than the money transaction," Goldsmith added.

"He has," said Chester. But he did not explain further.

"He gives you every credit for your prompt action in the Doyers Street Theater," said Goldsmith.

"I don't know," said Chester, "that I especially covet his appreciation. What I want is to have this thing cleared up."

"Wait," urged Goldsmith. "Wait, and rely on me. I hope that my promises mean something to you by this time."

"If I did not have the hope you extend," replied Chester, "I should go and jump off the dock."

"Let me quote one of your own sayings," said Goldsmith. "'Try to keep feeling cheerful inside.'"

"That was a quotation on my part," said Chester.

Sunday came, and Chester was free to go to the Park. His first visit was to the hippopotamus, and he stood watching the huge unwieldy brute with genuine emotion. Memories surged up of his days with Edith. His heart leaped as the thought came to him that when he caught sight of the tall sinewy Chinamen drawing their revolvers in the Doyers Street Theater she had been coming toward him. Why, then, had she not written? He slowly paced the alleys by the reservoir with downcast head.

It seemed perfectly natural to meet her. She never indulged in artificial exclamation, and her quiet dignity was part of her greatest charm to Chester. He raised his hat and hastened forward.

"How is your arm" inquired Edith.

It was not what Chester had expected. He scarcely knew what he had hoped that she would say, but there was something repellent in her tone. Chester was subtly made to feel a sense of vast unworthiness.

"It is much better," he replied. "The wound was very slight. But...."

"I want to thank you for guiding us all to safety," she interrupted. "You were very brave. I have felt ever since how much we are all indebted to you."

Chester stared.

"Is that all?" he asked unsteadily. "What else could I do? When the being dearest on earth to me was in danger...."

"Please don't say anything like that Mr. Taylor," said Edith, "at least not in the sense in which you wish me to interpret it. I fully realize that the being presumably dearest on earth to you was in danger. You certainly demonstrated it by your actions."

"What do you mean?" asked Chester blankly.

"I really don't care to elucidate."

"You must," said Chester.

Edith flushed crimson. Her eyes were blazing with indignation.

"Look out, Dream Lady!" said Edith. "Take care, Water Lily! Run! Run!"

Chester looked Edith straight in the eye. His gaze held a mixture of sternness and appeal. His voice rang out masterfully.

"That is not like you," he said. "I knew that they would not shoot at you or in your direction. The only thing that I feared was that you would be crushed in the panic afterward. Thank heaven that you came through safe!"

A jealous woman can not be convinced.

I could not love you, dear, so much
Loved I not honor more,

she quoted.

Her eyes were full of haughty scorn, and Chester winced beneath the lash of it.

"Edith, listen," he begged of her, "I..."

"Miss Twining," said Edith, "if you would be so good. And I do not care to listen to your protestations. Go and explain to the Dream Lady how you happened to pay so much attention to us. The Water Lily must have been hurt."

"She has gone to China," said Chester.

"Then," replied Edith unreasonably, "go to China. I am glad to have had this opportunity to thank you. Please do not follow me. Good bye."

Chester stood rooted to the spot. Edith walked away with exaggerated slowness until she had turned a bend in the alley. Then she sank down on a park bench trembling.

"Dream Lady!" said Edith Twining scornfully. "Water Lily!" she almost sobbed.

On a bench at the other end of the alley Chester sat in utter despair. Goldsmith was the only living being who believed in him, trusted him. His heart warmed for a moment with an overwhelming love for the big, discerning man. He tried to compose a letter to Edith, but the offence he went over the ground the more fantastic seemed the tale he had to tell. Who but a lunatic would have followed such a course as his? Chester indulged in some heathenish comments on his own lack of intelligence.

The weeks passed, and there came no further sign from Edith. Several times, in desperation, Chester went to Goldsmith and begged him to bring Mr. Twining and Perry together that they might at least hear his side of the case. But Goldsmith always counselled patience, pointing out the improbabilities, assuring Chester that he was doing his utmost, even comforting him in his big gruff way. On the occasion of his last outburst, Goldsmith held out a crumb of hope.

"Don't get excited, Chester," he said "but I think that I finally have a clew. No, I won't tell you what it is. It is as amazingly improbable as your own account of yourself, but it may be equally true. All I can say is that I am working on it."

"For God's sake, hurry up," said Chester, "for I shall presently go mad."

When he arrived at the Stockton that evening Chester found a huge packing case in his room. He ripped off the cover with a fire axe borrowed from the hall. A faint reminiscent odor of sandalwood greeted his nostrils. He rapidly unswathed the queer shaped packages. Chinese urns, bronze dragons, twisted trays; scarves of silk of many colors, and all the stage setting of a tiny joss, banners of blue, and yellow, and purple, and musty tasting preserves and cakes. The case contained a hundred objects all of Mongolian manufacture.

"A couple of Chinese brought it up from Chinatown on a dray," volunteered the hall boy, who was an interested onlooker. "Say, you must have been blowing yourself."

"Get out of here, and get out quick," said Chester. "I'm going to break this stuff up with the fire axe."

But, instead, after the boy had withdrawn suddenly, he sat and contemplated the litter on his floor.

"Then the Dream Lady was real," he muttered. "I had begun to doubt my own sanity. After all she was sympathetic, which is more than anyone else is, except Goldsmith. God bless him!"

CHAPTER XXXVIII.
A Sudden Windfall.

His mind reverted to a story that he had heard many years before. The District Attorney in Chicago once defended a Chinaman in a murder case, and secured an absolute acquittal. The man and five or six of his friends begged photographs of the lawyer's children. Months later, when the affair had passed out of his mind, he received a package from the Orient. It contained paintings of all his children done in the painstaking Chinese style. And although the Chinamen had never seen them and had no guide beyond the photographs, the lawyer's blonde children were blonde in the paintings, and the brunettes were brunette. Also, year after year thereafter, on the anniversary of the case, he always received some handsome token which showed that his clients had not forgotten.

"Thank heaven," cogitated Chester, "that I didn't give her my photograph. Otherwise it might turn up at an awkard moment, after all this has been explained."

He undressed and went to bed that evening surrounded by the perfumes of the Orient, and dreamed that he was back on the roof top and that the Dream Lady was feeding him Chinese food with chopsticks. He awoke in the morning with a sense of unreality, and gazed in bewilderment at the objects littered about his room. Then a glance at his watch brought back the workaday world to him, and he dressed rapidly and hastened through his breakfast in order to be at his office on time. The clerk of the Stockton handed him a letter, and Chester tucked it in his pocket as he ran for the elevated. His work at the offices of Tucker & Vey consisted chiefly of clerical drudgery, and he was on no such terms of intimacy with the firm as he had been with Goldsmith & Elkins. He worked busily till nearly noon, and then the thought of his letter occurred to him. He drew it forth, and noted that it was from his bank.

"Probably a monthly statement," he muttered. "They can't have anything to say to me," and was about to cast it away.

But his recent business training arrested him, and he ripped open the envelop mechanically. Instead of the advertisement he expected, it contained a type-written letter. Chester read the first few lines, and then staggered to the open window.

"Dear Sir:—" the letter ran, "We beg to inform you that the sum of fifty-four thousand dollars ($54,000.00) has been placed to your credit by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. We have been requested to inform you that this sum comes to you in the shape of a legacy. Our correspondent, who seems to be a trifle mysterious, adds that you will understand from whom the legacy comes.

"Permit us to extend our congratulations, and to assure you that the facilities of this institution are at your disposal. On account of the unusual nature of the affair we have made an especial cable investigation and find that the draft on the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China is bona fide. There seems to have been some delay in locating us as your depository.

"Trusting that you will continue your account with us, we are

"Yours very truly,"

"Poor Dream Lady!" sighed Chester. "So they killed her after all. Perhaps my other friend in Chinatown will have more details. I must see him at once."

He found the priest of the joss house asleep, on a hard wooden chair. His countenance, relaxed in slumber, was seamed with wrinkles as if of deep grief. Chester touched him on the shoulder. The priest half chanted a Chinese sentence which sounded almost musical. Chester shook him a little harder.

"Where is the Dream Lady?" he asked "She leal Dleam Lady now."

"Tell me. Did they kill her at last?"

"Yeeh. Go China. Kill her."

Chester buried his face in his hands.

"Little fragrant Water Lily," he murmured, "I hope and pray that it was not my doing."

"She left me all her money," he said presently. "Had she no relatives alive?"

"No sabe."

"Had she no mother, father, sister, brother, friend?"

"Yu-Kinu say king, people; palent, child; blother, blother; man, wife; flen, flen," the priest half chanted. It was part of his daily rigmarole of the five relationships of life which must be properly discharged by a true follower of Confucius.

"Maybeso she no palent, blother, flen."

He gazed at Chester stolidly.

"Great Heavens, "cried the latter. "Don't you care?"

The yellow face was impassive now, and the lines of trouble seemed to have disappeared.

"She leal Dleam Lady now."

"How did she happen to have so much money?"

"She velly old Dream Lady."

"I never should have suspected it," said Chester aloud. "What on earth is one to do with the life earnings of an old Chinese lady without any relatives?"

That night, at the Stockton, Chester carefully packed all the objects which had come to him in the big box out of the mysterious East. As he examined them more closely he seemed to vaguely remember having seen some of them in his infrequent trips through her apartments. He hesitated for an instant with the silken purple scarf which had served him for a sling in his hands. Then he laid it back in the drawer. The rest of the things he arranged to send to the main joss house in Chinatown.

"I can't make anything out from his blinking yellow face," said Chester, "but somehow I have a fancy that the priest down there would like to have these things. He seemed to be on confidential terms with the 'velly old Dleam Lady.' Queer that I always fancied her young."

His soliloquy was interrupted by a summons to the telephone.

"Hello," said Chester, when he had reached the booth. "Who is it?"

"What's the name of that fluid that Richepin recommended for removing ink stains?"

It was Goldsmith talking in excited tones.

"I don't know," said Chester. "Don't believe I ever heard it."

"Yes you did, and you've got to remember it."

"I'll try and let you know," said Chester. "But I have something else to tell you. I tried to get you on the 'phone earlier in the day. I'm willing to believe anything about anything now. The Dream Lady left me fifty-four thousand dollars! Those fiends, after all, finally got her. But just think of it! Fifty-four thousand dollars! I'm just beginning to realize it."

"Stop chattering, Chester," said Goldsmith impatiently. "This is something really important. Have you thought of the name of that fluid yet? Don't you remember the time you dumped Richepin on the floor? What is it?"

"It seems to me that I did hear it now," replied Chester in amazement, "but if I did I have clean forgotten it."

"Clean—Cleanine!" bellowed Goldsmith joyfully.

Chester heard him hang up the receiver, and turned away in bewilderment.

"Is he crazy, or am I crazy, or are we both batty in the head?" he muttered. "He seemed to take a tall interest in my legacy. Seems to me that if a man telephoned me that he had just fallen heir to more than fifty thousand dollars I wouldn't tell him to stop chattering, and insist upon knowing the name of a cleaning fluid, especially if the man owed me five thousand dollars. I never would have accepted so big a loan except for the fact that it showed his complete faith in me. Oh, well! Perhaps he's right. What's the use of any amount of money if you are under suspicion of being a thief?"

Chester sighed deeply and betook himself upstairs, but his imagination was too excited to permit him to think to sleep. Again and again he revolved in his mind his peculiar dialogue with Goldsmith, but he could not make either head or tail out of it. He caught himself considering with deep satisfaction that he could tell Edith that the Dream Lady had been like a mother to him, and then chided himself for his lack of gallantry. Chester had trained himself to optimism, and the hope of a final explanation with Edith would not die down in his breast. It was to be an explanation that would clear up everything, and restore him once more to the place where he had been. But what was that place he wondered. He had told Edith that he loved her and she had not repulsed him definitely. That was all his basis for hope. No, that was not the only sign. Her obvious jealousy of the Dream Lady was also encouraging. Chester remembered with a start his dream of the night when he left Goldsmith & Elkins. Where was the line of demarcation between sleeping and waking life?

He strode restlessly over to his Eastward window, and looked along Fourth Street clear over to where the lights of the Bowery were flashing.

"Down at the other end of the street," thought Chester, "there is a little old yellow faced priest burning paper prayers to the Water Lily. Two months ago I was down there myself, and the Water Lily was alive. I was in trouble and she helped me. I was hungry and she fed me. I was sick and she nursed and doctored me. And she was a 'velly old Dleam Lady.'"

The glare of the city suddenly brightened against the Eastern sky. It was the effect of the glare of some factory chimneys vomiting forth their smoke and flame. But Chester took it as an omen.

"I don't think that I'll worry any more over the Dream Lady's opinion," he said quite simply. "I think that she would want me to be happy. But, oh, if this blind tangle would only clear up! If I could only steer my course through life in a sane and sensible manner like other people! If Edith would only understand!

"I wonder what Goldsmith's celebrating has led him to. There seemed to be hope in his voice. But too long a time has passed. There is no hope now, no hope, no hope."

The sullen glare died down again, and Chester went silently to bed.

CHAPTER XXXIX.
Cleanine.

Aaron Goldsmith's big oak library looked as big and formidable as the owner himself. The shelves stretched up to the very ceiling in solid, substantial array. The marble busts did not bear the regular lineaments of the classic Greek, but stern eyes and overhanging brows about massive features were there. Socrates ruled rather than the Greek boy. There were no sets of books that looked new and unopened such as are to be found in most libraries, but every volume had the friendly familiar appearance of a book that has been not merely read but used and loved. Over in the corner by the large globe of the world was a stepladder with a broad solid top where the user could sit and read, if his desperate hurry to assimilate the contents of a volume left him no time in which to descend to the floor.

One evening, a week after the events described in the previous chapter, found Twining reclining in one of the big leather chairs. He had come in answer to an urgent telephone message from Goldsmith, and the latter stood towering above him.

"Why did you send for me in such a tearing hurry?" Twining was asking.

"I have something vastly more important than anything else you could possibly be doing," Goldsmith answered.

"I presume that it must be important. What is it?"

"The final proof," his big host answered, "which completely clears my honorable young friend."

"I am almost prepared to say that I hope so."

"You ought to be," retorted Goldsmith bluntly. "If you will be so kind as to write me your signature I will show you a singular experiment in alchemy."

"But what has that to do with young Taylor?"

"It explains the astonishing success of a forgery which was committed in his name."

"Is that what Langham was talking about?"

"Yes, don't you know the details?"

"No. Langham simply came to me and gave me his word as a gentleman that if the facts known to him in regard to Taylor were known to me, I would not consider him a fit person to call upon my daughter. Knowing Mr. Langham, I accepted his assurance. Taylor's rather checkered career probably had some influence on my decision."

"He has told me everything about himself from the time he was a baby," said Goldsmith, "and I consider him the finest man I ever knew."

"The finest man in all the world is not too good for my daughter," said Twining.

"I have been working day and night, ever since I got wind of the trouble between Taylor and Langham, to solve the mystery involved. They have both maintained a studious reserve throughout. Would you mind telling me as much as you know about it?"

"I have absolutely no details," said Twining. "I never saw a man look so depressed when he was accusing another man of some villiany as Langham did the night he came to me. He spoke as if he were talking of his brother. He was actually so distressed that I thought once or twice he was going to break down and cry."

"That is good news for me," said Goldsmith. "It will facilitate the task before me. But let us go on with my experiment."

He took the signature Twining had written, and placed it on a pad of paper, inserting a slip of soft tissue between. Then he slightly moistened the surface with a little sponge soaked in a liquid from a small phial.

"What's that?" asked Twining.

"That," replied Goldsmith, "is nothing more nor less than a small vest pocket phial of Cleanine, warranted to remove any kind of stain within a few minutes. About six months ago a man recommended it to me when I had spilled some ink on my sleeve. I accepted his suggestion, and applied some of the stuff to the stain. In a short time the stain had disappeared. Likewise all the woof of the cloth. Nothing remained but the thread-like warp. I was not filled with enthusiasm for the remedy which struck me as being some degree worse than the disease. The incident left my mind until I undressed that evening. Then I found a circular ink mark of exactly the same conformation as that which had been on my coat sleeve of my white shirt. Moreover my arm beneath felt slightly irritated, and there was a faint inkstain on that too. The ink which I use in the office here is not as powerful as all that, and I began to speculate and experiment. I am not much of a chemist, but I finally discovered that the ingredients of Cleanine presumably combined with the sulphate of copper in the ink, and if a sufficient quantity were used, would eat its way through and discolor several thicknesses of almost any substance. I had entirely forgotten it till the other day."

"But why summon me away from a guest this evening to hear this edifying dissertation on cleaning fluids?" inquired Twining somewhat acidly.

"Would you mind," asked Goldsmith softly, "writing me your signature again? The first one seems to have disappeared."

Twining glanced at the paper beside him. Except for a slight roughness as if the paper had been rubbed with an eraser until it was thin, all trace of his signature was gone. Goldsmith removed the paper and the tissue. On the face of the pad beneath it appeared Twining's signature precisely as he had written it.

"Good God!" said Twining. "That's dangerous."

"That's what I meant," Goldsmith replied, "when I spoke of alchemy. Now I'll show you the application."

He drew forth a folded note from his pocket.

"I borrowed this from young Langham today," he said, "under a strict promise not to injure or destroy it, or show it to anyone. I amboa show it to anyone. "I am about to break that promise."

He handed the note to Twining who read it carefully through.

"If that is a forgery," he said, "it is marvelous."

"It is a forgery," Goldsmith answered. "Naturally Taylor knew nothing about it, although that actually is his writing. Equally naturally Langham, who knew his writing and saw it not only in the note but as an endorsement on the back of his check, thought that Taylor was lying when he denied all knowledge of it. Hence the quarrel. If you will examine the note carefully you will notice that the words are written at different angles, and that the size of the writing in the various words differs slightly. It is my theory that the real forger of that note took various bits of words, and reproduced them one at a time. That would account for their irregular appearance, and for the fact that some of them show through the note paper while others do not. I have found Cleanine very difficult to regulate myself until I hit upon the scheme of the intervening tissue paper."

"Why, man, you're a genius," exclaimed Twining. "Do you mean to say that you deduced all this from an inkstain on your sleeve six months ago?"

"It was not quite as raw as that," said Goldsmith. "I had evidence which pointed to the man, and I began thinking over everything I ever knew or heard about him. The end of my cerebration led me to Cleanine."

"I am almost convinced," replied Twining, "that you are right. But one thing remains to clinch my certainty. The man who could get possesion of any such amount of Taylor's writing and of his signature must have been a man who knew both Taylor and Langham well, and understood their relations toward each other. You have not mention his name."

"His name," said Goldsmith, "is Herve Richepin."

Twining's fist came down on the arm of his chair with a bang.

"You are right," he almost shouted. "You are perfectly right. I'm glad of it. Now, don't get excited, Goldsmith. Let us consider this calmly. Where do you suppose he got Taylor's writing?"

"He had his signature on statements almost every day. Moreover I knew that Taylor had written him a number of business notes in his own handwriting. By referring to the letter-copying book in the office I have been able to check up every word used in that note, and a comparison shows their exact similarity. With that I leave my case to the jury, which in this instance is you yourself."

"One question more," said Twining, "and I will be completely satisfied. How did he get the words for such expressions as 'For God's sake, don't desert me in this awful crisis' and 'Yours in agony?'"

"You remember how Elkins has always worried over Richepin's plunging," replied Goldsmith, smiling. "Well, Taylor wrote Richepin on one occasion: 'Mr. Elkins says: 'For God's sake, cut it out!' In another place he spoke about 'piling on the agony,' which Richepin certainly does. The other words in the letter are such as are commonly used in business correspondence."

"Mr. Goldsmith," said Twining, "your case is complete. What do you want me to do about it?"

"I want you," said Goldsmith, to bring young Langham to my office at ten o'clock tomorrow morning. Those two men were the best of friends. Langham not only recommended Taylor for his position with us, but I believe he lent him money, and I know that he took the Uruguay apartment off his hands. They were devoted to each other, and their friendship was really good to see. Langham brought us his account at Taylor's solicitation, and it naturally must have struck him as the height of ingratitude, after all he had done for Taylor, that the latter should borrow five thousand dollars from him in such an equivocal way and then repudiate the loan."

"I am glad, heartily glad," replied Twining, "that you took a keen enough interest in the affair to solve the mystery. It will give me great pleasure to stop in for young Langham on my way down in the morning."

"Make your engagement with him tonight," said Goldsmith, "so that he will be here without fail. This is important, and you owe that much to Mr. Taylor."

CHAPTER XL.
An Accounting.

"Daughter," said Twining with an effort when he reached home that evening. "I have been harboring some unjust suspicions against a young man whom I now hold in very high esteem."

"Who is it papa?"

"It is Mr. Taylor," said Twining, eyeing her keenly.

Edith met his glance with the utmost composure.

"I am very sorry that you suspected him unjustly, Papa."

"I have sometimes fancied," continued her father, "that you were rather interested in him, more so than in any of the other young men whom you ever met."

"You can dismiss the fear then, Papa," she said, "because I know what you are afraid of, you dear old goose. There was a time when I liked him immensely, but I don't any more."

"Thank God for that," said Twining devoutly. And having embraced his daughter with some emotion he forthwith betook himself to bed. Edith sat gazing into the fire until the embers were dull and gray.

The following morning, at 10 o'clock Twining and Perry Langham appeared at the office of Goldsmith and Elkins. Goldsmith ushered them immediately into his private office. He busied himself at his desk for a minute, and then whirled on Perry with sudden ferocity.

"Mr. Langham," he said, "I have brought you down here to demonstrate to you that you have been cherishing unjust suspicions against an honest man."

Perry's lower lip protruded.

"I thought," he replied, "that we had concluded that that was not a profitable topic of discussion between us."

"I am reopening it," said Goldsmith, "for the last time. Will you answer a few, a very few questions?"

"No," replied Perry, "I will not."

"But I say that you will," Goldsmith thundered, "and I say moreover that you will be gladder that you did than of anything else that has ever happened in your life! If you thought that Chester Taylor robbed you why were you unwilling to prosecute?"

"That is a question," said Perry stubbornly, "that I have been unable to answer satisfactorily to myself."

"That is because you have always known in your heart that Chester is incapable of doing such a thing. When Chester Taylor restored the money which he had not taken why did you never cash the check?"

"Who told you I didn't?" demanded Perry.

"Chester Taylor told me so himself."

"So," said Perry, "it is he who has induced you to make this final appeal?"

"I have already told you," continued Goldsmith, "that the statement in regard to his being in difficulties with us is a lie."

"That merely proves him a liar," said "Inside of half an hour," growled the big broker, "you will be apologizing to him from the bottom of your heart."

He rang the bell in front of him sharply.

"Send in Monsieur Richepin," he said to the boy.

"Monsieur Richepin," he continued when the latter appeared with his white teeth gleaming beneath his dark mustache. "Cleanine is an excellent fluid, is it not?"

The change in the Frenchman's appearance was pitiable. His knees seemed about to give way beneath him, and his color changed to a chalky white.

"Sit down there," said Goldsmith sternly.

Then clearly and succinctly he explained to Perry what he had demonstrated to Twining the night before. While he was talking he performed the experiment, transferring Perry's own signature from one piece of paper to another. Perry sat in rapt attention, hanging on Goldsmith's every word. Finally the latter reached his climax, and there came the inevitable pause. Perry's face was a study as he slowly turned to Richepin.

"You miserable hound!" he shouted, "you broke the best friendship that man ever had. Now he may never forgive me. But I'll attend to you in a minute. Sit still."

Then, as the Frenchman glared in terror, Perry lifted up his voice. With that peculiar crescendo-diminuendo intonation to be heard only on a college campus: "O-o-oh, Chester Taylor," he shouted. His voice broke. "O-oh, Chester Taylor, come out and out!"

To be Continued.

INJURED BOY DIES IN AWFUL AGONY

FOUR AND ONE-HALF YEAR OLD SON OF MR. AND MRS. SEYMEZAK SCALDED.

DID NOT CALL A PHYSICIAN

Child Accidentally Tips Over Receptacle of Boiling Water Upon Himself—Coroner Hoyle Censures Parents and Accused Them of Neglect and Criminal Carelessness.

As was announced in these columns last evening, a little boy died at 1638 Center street, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from the results of having been scalded the day previous and the parents are charged with criminal carelessness in not calling a physician until it was too late to save the life of the child.

The boy was four and one-half years of age, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Seymezak and the house in which they live is also occupied by a number of other families. On Monday afternoon the mother of the boy was doing some work in the kitchen and on the stove or range was a receptacle filled with scalding hot water.

While the mother was absent from the room or not looking, the little boy got hold of the edge of the receptacle and pulled it over. The hot water struck him on the right arm and scalded the flesh as far up as the shoulder, then it ran down his back and the right leg was scalded.

Instead of summoning a physician, the mother wrapped cloth around the arms and body of the little fellow and put him to bed. All that night the boy suffered and during the next day until noon, when his condition appears to have become so bad that he cried for his father, who was working in a factory.

The father was summoned and came home, but the boy's sufferings became terrible and then Dr. H. J. Brehm was called, but when he arrived at the house the boy was dead.

Coroner Hoyle was notified and was holding an inquest at the time in the case of the couple burned to death on Chestnut street. As soon as possible he was taken to the Center street house in the automobile of Dr. Brehm.

Coroner Hoyle closely questioned the father and mother, who were hardly able to talk English and with considerable difficulty he ascertained the facts connected with the accident and death. When he asked the mother why a physician was not called she said that the boy appeared to get along all right and she did not think it was necessary and that after her husband came home they thought it best to call Dr. Brehm.

The coroner impressed upon the father and mother that they ought to be censured for neglect and criminal carelessness.

Coroner Jonas Hoyle reported to District Attorney Thompson this morning that he believed that the father and mother of the dead boy were guilty of criminal carelessness and the district attorney advised him to hold an inquest. The coroner took the same jury acting in the case of the three boys killed on the railway. Late this afternoon the jury visited the scene of the accident and the inquest was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

EXPECTED THE COURT WOULD GRANT NEW TRIAL

Thomas Burns and Friends Are Disappointed at the Decision of the State Supreme Court.

Thomas Burns of Corliss, and his friends, were sorely disappointed because of the decision of the Supreme Court in not granting a new trial. All expected a reversal. Although the decision is against Burns it is probable that he will not be taken to prison for perhaps thirty days. The records of the supreme court must be sent back here; the attorneys of Burns must have time to look over the decision and decide whether they will ask for a rehearing before the court. The law gives them thirty days in which to prepare.

In case it is decided not to ask for a rehearing the sheriff must take the bonds and apprehend Burns and then remove him to the state prison to serve his time. Attorneys representing Burns were not prepared to state whether they will ask for a rehearing, but intimated that this would not be asked.

The main question or argument submitted to the higher court for a new trial was that John Dwight, a juror in the case, had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant Burns and that, when questioned he said that it would take evidence to remove this opinion. This opinion the juror based upon what he heard Milton Knoblock say, Mr. Knoblock being guardian ad litem of Paul Adamsky, the man who was insane and whose money Burns was supposed to have retained. Besides Mr. Knoblock was supposed to be assistant to District Attorney Thompson at the time of the alleged conversation. The defendant's attorneys held that the judge in the case should not have allowed the juror to serve under the circumstances.

Evidently the decision of the Supreme court was without a dissenting voice.

RACINE IS TOO BUSY TO READ TAFT'S MESSAGE

INTERVIEWS SOUGHT FROM BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN AND POLITICIANS.

Attorney Martin J. Gillen Says President Has Sent Out a Timely Warning to the People Calling for a Halt in Law Making.

Racine is too busy just now to read President Taft's message to congress, which was sent to that body yesterday and published in the Journal last evening. At least that is the way it looks to the Joural reporters who spent the greater portion of the morning trying to secure interviews in regard to the message.

Attorney Mortimer E. Walker was the first approached, but up to 11 o'clock he had found time to read but two-thirds of the communication; City Clerk Leslie M. Fowler is too busy on the tax rolls, but is carrying a newspaper containing the message in his pocket to read at the earliest opportunity, while Assemblyman-Elect William H. Bell, is taking an afternoon off today just for the purpose of going through the pages of the annual letter from the nation's executive.

And so on down the list the scribes went, only to meet with the same answer—too busy to read it.

"I usually find time to read the message as soon as it is published, but I can't do it this year," said one business man this morning and others come out with similar statements.

Martin J. Gillen, attorney, had however, read enough to make the following statement:

"The president has sent out a timely warning to the people of this nation calling for a halt and breathing-spell in law-making and for a rest until we can have an interpretation and enforcement by the courts of the many new laws recently enacted, in the hope that confidence will be restored in the business centers of this country and the money of the nation will again be put back into trade and commerce. His message will not be popular with the insurgents but unless it is heeded, his doctrine will be as popular to the people of this nation two years from now as it was in 1896 when advanced by our late President William McKinley after a period of great financial distress which was visited upon capital and labor alike in the United States."

OUT OF THE COMMON.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Juan Burcel, a Mexican, who, it is claimed, was 122 years, 4 months and 20 days old, died on the 18th. Burcel was born in Sonora, Mexico.

CANYONVILLE, Ore.—Minnie Pickett, aged 13 years, and weighing only fourteen pounds, died here on the 21st. She is believed to have been the smallest person in the world for her age.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—Ten ears of corn grown by Wilson and Pierson, of Silver City, Ia., exhibited at the corn show, in connection with the National Horticultural congress here, were sold to R. B. Wallace of Council Bluffs for $105, after having won $275 in prizes.

PRINCETON, N. J.—John R. Tweeddale, a Princeton graduate living in Saskatchewan, Canada, has presented to the university a small tin of tea which he says was part of that thrown into Boston harbor by the famous Boston tea party in 1773. The sample is accompanied by an affidavit. The tea was obtained by one of Mr. Tweeddale's ancestors.

NEW YORK.—An opal, considered by many an ill omen, has saved the life of Samuel Aiken. When Aiken was fired upon from a distance of four feet the bullet struck and smashed the stone, which was in a tie pin, then embedded itself in the frame of the pin. Louis Brody, 19 years old, was charged with the shooting.

M'KEE, Ky.—Mrs. Jane Morris of Jackson County, Kentucky, now 86 years old, is believed to have more descendants than any other woman living. They number 518. None of them has ever been in a prison or a school for reform. She has had 15 children. Her grandchildren number 128; great-grandchildren, 326, and great-great-grandchildren, 49. She was married when 16 years old, and her husband lived until six years after they had celebrated their golden wedding. One of her daughters, Mrs. Hannah Lake, has 16 children, 76 grandchildren and 8 great-grandchildren. Another daughter, Mrs. Sally Sparks, has 15 children, 29 grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren. The family is living all over Jackson County and all members of it are highly respected.

IOLA, Kas.—A love affair that had its inception sixty years ago in a country schoolhouse in Warren county, Ill., has resulted in the marriage here of Harvey T. Short of Bozeman, Mont., and Mrs. Mary E. Morey of Iola. The groom is 81 years old and the bride 71. When Mary Harbert, who became Mrs. Short, was in kilts, and little Harvey Short wore knickerbockers their parents resided near each other and the couple went to school together. They were sweethearts, but drifted apart and both married. Eventually the helpmeet of each died. Short, who had lost trace of his boyhood sweetheart, came here to visit his nephew, Dr. William McDowell, and accidentally met Mrs. Morey. He proposed marriage and was accepted. The couple will reside in Bozeman.

LA FOLLETTE WILL NOT SEE PRESIDENT

WISCONSIN SENATOR DECLINES TAFT'S INVITATION TO CALL AT WHITE HOUSE.

GIVES WARNING IN A LETTER

Epistle Intimates Opposition to Coming Supreme Court Appointments, Should They Not Meet With His Approval—Other Insurgents Respond to Invitation to Discuss Judicial Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, practically has refused to meet and talk with President Taft at the White House, having replied to an invitation extended through Secretary Norton by sending a brief letter to the president himself. While other insurgent senators latterly not on the White House visiting list have accepted the proffered olive branch to the extent of responding to requests that they call on the president to discuss judicial appointments and other matters, the Wisconsin senator cannot see his way to resuming even the very formal personal relations that were severed a year and a half ago.

Writes Personal Epistle.

Under date of Dec. 3,—It was learned last night, Secretary Norton wrote a letter to Senator La Follette telling him the president would like to see him for a discussion of judicial appointments. Instead of going to the White House or seeking an appointment for a conference, Senator La Follette wrote a letter which he addressed to the president personally.

This letter and the facts bearing on it were given out last night as the result of a statement that the president a month ago wrote a very cordial letter to the senator, asking him to visit the White House upon his arrival in Washington for the winter's session of congress. Senator La Follette says he received no such letter and that he has had no communication from the president in eighteen months.

The La Follette Letter.

The letter which the senator wrote to the president was as follows:

"Dec. 5, 1910—Dear Mr. President: I have a letter from your secretary, Mr. Norton, stating that you would like to discuss with me certain judicial appointments.

"The one suggestion I would offer is that, in view of present conditions, only such men should be selected as will be certain to construe the constitution and the law with due regard to the interest of the people, eliminating from consideration those whose legislative or judicial record show them biased toward special interests or whose legal connections would tend to prejudice their minds in favor of such interests.

"I may properly add that I shall support your administration whenever I can do so consistently, and I shall oppose your recommendations only when I find it necessary so to do in accordance with my convictions of public duty. Respectfully yours Robert M. La Follette."

"Hon. W. H. Taft, the White House."

Harmony Rudely Jarrey.

Thus the harmony movement, which was designed to embrace everybody, irrespective of previous condition, has received a sudden, although not entirely surprising, jolt. It is not certain at this writing whether the visiting relations temporarily resumed by others among Mr. La Follette's insurgent colleagues will be continued very long.

Friends of the senator say there evidently was a desire somewhere to place him in a wrong light with respect to the White House situation. There are likely to be some further interesting developments on one side or the other, or both.

Naturally the possible effect of Senator La Follette's attitude on the confirmation of the president's nominations to fill the supreme court vacancies comes up for consideration. Added to the announced determination of other senators to scrutinize appointments carefully, is the very plain warning of the Wisconsin senator that he may be expected to precipitate one of his personally conducted fights or filibusters if there be any nominee with a procorporation or special interest record.

Mc GOVERN'S EXPENSES.

Governor-Elect Spent $12,276.48 for Nomination and Election.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 7.—The expense statements of Francis E. McGovern and the Republican state central committee were filed on Tuesday by W. L. Easmann at Madison and with the county clerk here. The total amount expended by Mr. McGovern in the primary campaign and the campaign for election was $12,276.48. Of this about $8,000 was spent in organization work, for stamps and for printing. The remainder was spent for traveling expenses and salaries.

The state central committee, according to the statement of G. Edward Schulz, treasurer, spent $8,592.08.

WISCONSIN PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Edmund S. Fessenden, $20; Wilhelmina Ludtke, $12; John Nues, $15; Jerome Repass, $15; Christiana Schultz, $12; Henry Bailey, $20; Hugh Baker, $15; James A. Clark, $12; Charles G. Cook, $15; Roswell Guile, $20; Philo Hinman, $15; Fritz Kahraus, $30; Victoria Kohn, $12; Ingri Kooster, $12; Robert Stamm, $12; Henry Wichman, $12.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

The Canadian Pacific road passing through without tunnels the most beautiful mountain scenery is to attract travellers. Besides fine mountain hotels it is also proposed to establish a miniature Swiss village near Golden, which will be after the model of the Alpine villages, and will be inhabited by the Swiss guides which the railway company has brought out to pilot tourists in the mountains or to take charge of climbing parties.

No woman ever received the freedom of the city of London except Miss Florence Nightingale.

The city of Hartford, Conn., will begin this fall a systematic planting of trees on its public thoroughfares. The matter will be in charge of the city forester, who will first inspect the streets to find out where trees are most needed. A city nursery will be opened later in the year.

Cypress water tanks have been known to defy decay for more than a quarter of a century.

Japanese investigators have proved that the southern half of the island of Sakhalin is a good winter wheat country.

By the reconstruction of a municipal powder and water supply dam that a flood destroyed in 1900 the city of Austin, Tex., will create a lake more than forty miles long and nearly a mile wide.

In Norway, people who are not vaccinated can not vote at an election.

On farms valued at $25,000,000,000 we produce annually agricultural products valued at $8,000,000,000.

The American-Turkish railroad to start at the shores of the Mediterranean and to penetrate Asia Minor and Armenia has been given the favor of the Ottoman government and is likely to be realized. It will be 1,200 miles long and will cost $100,000,000.

The west end of Trinity churchyard used to be a high bluff. It was a favorite resort for the inhabitants in that part of New York. From the top there was an uninterrupted view of the Hudson. It was in the early days as much of a promenade as is Riverside at the present time.

The Amazon valley, Brazil, in one year yielded 31,883,984 pounds of rubber worth $55,000,000. A large portion of this rubber was used in the electrical industry.

Banks existed in China, Babylon, Greece and Rome before the Christian era. The earliest records of European banks are those of Venice, founded A. D. 1171.

Canada's production of 102,000,000 bushels of wheat, only 18,000,000 bushels behind the excellent crop of 1909, is considered a very good showing.

In the United States and Germany are made paper barrels, vases, drinking cups and milk bottles. And straw hats can be purchased that contain not one atom of straw.

There are over 291,000 indoor paupers in England and Wales.

The estimated output of auto cars in 1909 was 82,000, valued at $98,400,000. The estimated output this year in 185,000 cars, valued at $242,000,000.

When postage stamps stick together, they should be laid on a flat surface and pressed lightly with a hot flatiron. This will separate them and does not destroy the gum as soaking them will do.

Maurice Maeterlinck, philosopher, aesthete, dramatist, mystic, was born in 1862. His home was in the ancient city of Ghent, but he has lived from time to time in Brussels and recently in France, where he had a winter and a summer residence. An attorney by profession, he has been more concerned with the subtle laws of nature than with the legal codes of men.

Certain well-known American products, like garters and hooks and eyes, have become household articles in France, largely because of persistent and systematic advertising.

There was recently exhibited as a leading attraction at a church fair in Philadelphia a large linen handkerchief that has an interesting history. It was in one of Abraham Lincoln's pockets on the night he was shot, and it bears evidence of the president's blood. It is now the property of Mrs. Lucile Earp Moon of Philadelphia.

Numerous eastern cities have many of their more prominent colonial historic spots marked by tablets erected by colonial associations. An example western cities could follow.

The New Zealand government continues to buy up tracts of land. Since the commencement of the land act £5,407,792 has been paid as purchase money for estates representing 1,238,096 acres.

There were twelve deaths due to smallpox in England and Wales in 1908, and twenty-nine deaths to the effects of improper vaccination.

In many English prisons the women are addressed by their first names instead of by numbers, as the men are.

New Bedford, Mass., has 20,000 Portuguese and it is said that two-thirds of the real estate of that city is in Portuguese hands. In California there is a colony of 45,000. These are practically all, it is asserted, from the Azores.

The line that the Oregon Navigation is building between Pendleton and Yoakum, Ore., will be only 21½ miles long, but it will cost approximately $1,200,000.

During the last half century the United States has received 66 per cent of the emigration from the British Isles.

Waldomar Puzenim, a Danish inventor, has succeeded in lighting incandescent lamps by the wireless transmission of an electric current.

Within the corporation limits of London are yet 8,611 acres of land regularly farmed. In 1800 there were 12,500 acres.

CIVIL WAR "VETS" HOLD A REUNION

SURVIVORS OF CO. G., TWENTIETH WISCONSIN, ENTERTAINED BY CAPT. SCOTT.

IN BATTLE 48 YEARS AGO

Commemorate the Anniversary of the Engagement of Prairie Grove—Out of a Company of 42, Eight Were Killed and Thirteen Wounded During the Battle—Capt. Scott an Old Resident.

There was a notable gathering of soldiers of the civil war in this city today. The grizzled veterans are survivors of Company G., Twentieth Wisconsin and came as guests of Captain William Scott, to celebrate the forty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Prairie Grove.

Captain Scott entertained his comrades at his Main street home during most of the day, but at noon tendered a sumptuous dinner at the Merchant's hotel, prepared by the amiable management of the house. The stories rehearsed by these men who went to the front way back in the early sixties, young and sprightly fellows, ready to fight at the drop of the hat, now along in years, but still well preserved and able to store away a goodly amount of chicken, were interesting and pathetic when pertaining to those who fell, never to return.

Battles, skirmishes, expeditions, engagements of every description were gone over and the memory and recollections of these boys who fought to preserve the country, is remarkable to say the least.

Heavy Loss in Battle.

The company went out 42 strong and in the battle which is being celebrated today, there were killed 8; 13 wounded and two of the latter died afterward, in fact as one of the "vets" remarked: "Half of the company was wiped out in just twenty minutes." Just how many of the company are left in the world it is hard to tell.

Those who were here as guests of Captain Scott and to enjoy the dinner were: J. P. Rundle, Milwaukee; Adam Hazlewood, James Reabley, Oconomowoc; Dr. R. S. Perkins and Michael Dailey of Milwaukee.

Captain Scott, although unfortunate in the loss of his eyesight, acted the host in a royal manner and it did his heart good to once more meet his comrades, for it may be for the last time.

The captain and his comrades receive high credit for their service in the history of the war and the records show that they were mustered out in the year 1865, at Galveston, Texas.

Many Years at Case Works.

After Captain Scott came home he was for many years superintendent of the molding department of the big J. I. Case T. M. Co. and he made molders of scores of men who are now well to do citizens of Racine. He has served in the city council and took part in the affairs of the city, but when his eyes failed him he was obliged to retire. Let us hope that Capt. Scott and his surviving comrades may live to enjoy many more anniversaries before they answer the last muster call.

THE PAID MATTER PAID IN BETTER RESULTS.

Fond du Lac Commonwealth: It will be gratifuying to a good many Wisconsin newspaper men to note the acknowledgment made by the civil service commission in a Madison dispatch to the Commonwealth Saturday. This acknowledgement read: "The civil service commission announces that it has found paid advertisements in newspapers, for the purpose of attracting applicants for positions, the only uniformly reliable and effective means of publicity." This is an important admission considering the fact that the civil service commission has been one of the most persistent seekers of free advertising of any organization in the state. It has sent its notices, which were advertising pure and simple, broadcast to the newspapers of Wisconsin not a few of which have either been big hearted or short sighted enough to publish them gratis. It will be interesting to these papers to learn, however, that it was the "paid" notice that furnished the only uniformly reliable and effective means of publicity. It is to be hoped that these papers may keep this information close at hand so it will be available when the state civil service commission arrives. There is no reason why the state civil service commission should not pay for its publicity just the same as other advertisers.

ENTERTAINMENTS AT GRAVESEND

London Chronicle: Gravesend, off which the American fleet is now anchored, was formerly the regular landing place for royal visitors to our shores. In 1606, for instance, Christian IV. arrived there with a fleet of seven warships and was entertained by James I. so sumptuously that it is said that the English custom of excessive drinking at dinner originated at the banquets at which the monarchs entertained each other. George II. made Gravesend his regular starting place for his visits to Germany, and in 1863 it was there that Queen Alexandra landed as the bride of the Prince of Wales.

The canal from Georgian Bay to the St. Lawrence will cost millions and require 15,000 workers for a period of not less than eight years.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

Kansasville

Kansasville, Wis., Dec. 5.

Otto Kastner spent the past week with George Englehardt and family.

Mrs. Jas McCourt spent one day last week visiting her daughter, Mrs. Walter Bird.

Miss Mary Heinen of Racine is making a stay with her sister, Mrs. E. Steinhoff for some time.

Rev. E. B. Schiefen was a Burlington visitor on Monday.

Frank Welsch and Rupert McCourt departed for their homes Saturday, after working here the past season.

J. W. Cox made a business trip to Chicago last Friday.

Anton Miller went to Milwaukee last Wednesday, also called on his son Herbert at St. Francis.

Fred Schroeder was a Union Grove Grove caller last Saturday.

Jim McCarthy is being employed at Ralph Harry's, hauling milk to Burlington.

Mrs. Steve Cox and Miss Katie Cox spent Tuesday of last week at Racine.

Dan Obenga is now occupying the new farm recently purchased east of Union Grove.

Phil Koll and Chas. Lassen, two traveling men of Racine, transacted business here last week.

Geo. Kosterman of Racine was a recent visitor at the Heinen and Steinhoff homes.

Miss Lilly Keller of Rogers Park, Ill., spent over Sunday with the home folks.

Henry Zeiben and family entertained Rev. N. Weyer, Miss Mary Poultzkill and Miss Elizabeth Ketter of Mineral Point, part of last week.

A social gathering occurred at the Christman home last Friday evening.

Herman Jackley left for Waterford on Monday to remain with John Heck for the winter.

Frank Weaver of Paris, was the guest of Miss Angie Keller, Sunday.

George Englehardt Jr., spent Sunday afternoon with his friend, Lewie Souder.

Chas. Schmalfelt and family are entertaining company from Silver Lake.

Mrs. F. Henningfield is in poor health at her home north of the village at the present writing.

Matt Lavin spent the past week on business at Racine.

Silver Lake

Silver Lake, Wis., Dec. 6.

Miss Ira Threadaman spent Monday in Burlington.

A. P. Johnson and family visited here Sunday.

Joe Smithson and wife were Burlington visitors recently.

Fay Drummond spent Monday in Burlington.

Robert and Augustin Mathews visited here from Friday until Sunday.

Mrs. Lucy Davis was a visitor here last week

Mrs. Dagneau and son visited her parents last week.

Walter Crane called here Sunday.

Miss Albertine Johnson spent the past week at Wilmot.

Mr. and Mrs. Sayler visited over Sunday at McHenry.

Rev. F. F. Shields will occupy the pulpit again here, Sunday.

The school and Sunday school are getting ready for Christmas.

SNAPS AND HITS.

Spare Moments: Muggins—I'm afflicted with lung trouble.

Juggins—Why, you look all right.

Muggins—Oh, it isn't me. We've got twins at our house.

Washington (D. C.) Star: Why don't you go on writing my speech; said the orator.

I'm spellbound, replied the typist

Has my eloquence such an effect?

Yes, sir. I never worked for a man who used so many words I can't spell.

St. Louis Star: Have you any place open for me in this establishment? asked the conceited young man.

Two or three places, said the stern employer.

What are they, please?

The front, side and back doors.

Exchange: Jack—I took Bella skating last night and told her to cut the figure 8 on the ice.

Ruth—And did she?

Jack—No, but she cut the most perfect image of a solitaire engagement ring you ever saw in your life.

Washington (D. C.) Herald: What happened in your flat last night? Have a prize fight?

Certainly not.

But I heard subdued yells. What was pulled off?

A porous plaster, if you must know.

Exchange: Grace—Fred said he was going to slip a piece of mistletoe in your hair and kiss you, but I made him give up that plan.

Maude—Did you? How good of you!

Grace—Yes. I told him you wouldn't insist upon the mistletoe.

Lippincott's: I don't like your heart action, the doctor said, applying the stethoscope again. You have had some trouble with angina pectoris.

You're partly right, doctor, said the young man sheepishly; only that ain't her name.

Human Life: Mrs. A. (away from home)—John, did you leave out anything for the cat before you started?

Mr. A. (who dislikes the beast)—Yes, I left a can of condensed milk on the table, with the can opener beside it.

NEW RICHMOND, Wis.—Richard Dudd, a farmer living near Ceylon, broke his collar bone in a tussle with a colt recently, his seventh accident in seven years. His last year's accident was due to this same colt. That time his rib was broken. Three years ago he was nearly killed by a fall from a barn.

Caledonia

Caledonia, Wis., Dec. 5.

Messrs. Charles Zimmermann and Jacob Mutchie spent a couple of days last week in the Belle City.

Frank Zehrt transacted business in Racine one day last week.

Sheriff Gus Derricks made a business trip to this burg last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Klinkhammer visited at Jacob Mutchie's Friday evening.

James McDonald was seen on the streets Saturday afternoon.

Joseph P. Goebel visited with Michael Klinkhammer Thursday afternoon.

Rev. George Regenfuss was calling in this locality last week taking up subscriptions for the new school.

William Klinsmith spent a few days at Charles Zimmermann's recently.

Misses Emma and Lydia Dunkelow were callers here Saturday afternoon.

John and Joseph Mitchel spent Sunday evening at Jacob Mutchie's.

Herman Bell transacted business in the Belle City last Wednesday and Thursday.

Miss Lena Michels, who has been visiting with her mother for the last week, returned to Milwaukee.

John Bell transacted business in Racine last week.

Charles Boeckmann and family moved to Milwaukee last week where they are going to make their future home.

Leonard Thelen has sold his forty acre farm, formerly known as the Nast farm.

Matt Michels transacted business in Racine last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tom visited with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Spang, Sunday.

Corliss

Corliss, Wis., Dec. 5.

Mrs. A. Baldwin entertained company at her home on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Benson were shopping in Racine Saturday.

The Misses Edna Simmons and Minnie Huebner made a trip to the Belle City Saturday.

Miss Irene Nugent of Sylvania was seen in our burg Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Galloway spent the day in Milwaukee Saturday.

A number of our young people enjoyed a venison roast Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Al. Sewell and son visited at the home of J. Burns, over Sunday.

Miss Rose Anderson entertained company from Milwaukee one day last week.

Miss Hilda Hennessey and Margaret Galloway made a trip to the Cream City Saturday.

The Misses Anna Binstock and Marie Voight spent Sunday with Racine friends.

W. Hill is entertaining a brother from Milwaukee.

Ezra Christensen is spending a few weeks in Chicago, studying auctioneering.

Mrs. E. Christensen has returned from a visit with friends in Michigan.

IVES BOY CLEVER.

Tony Montanero Is Taken By Police for Peculiar Forgery.

"Tony" Montanero, a little Italian boy, 13 years of age, who has been in the hands of the police on numerous occasions, both for begging and petty offenses, is again under the ban. This lad is pretty slick for one of his age. Skillfully he wrote a note, signed his name Joe Slovack and under it Rev. Father Trant of the St. Patrick's church. It was a plea to assist the boy, that he lived in the country and was poor. "Tony" called at one of the upper Main street homes, but he had been there before and was recognized and held until the police came and took him. This afternoon he was brought into the municipal court and admitted that he wrote the note. His case was adjourned until Saturday.

ANCIENT DEEDS FILED.

Papers Bearing Date of 1820 Recorded At Register's Office This Morning.

It is not often that papers are filed in the office of Register of Deeds which date back to 1820, when John Tyler was president of the United States. Two such papers were placed on file today, being patent deeds of the United States, in conveying of land to parties. The first one is the patent of 62 acres of land in section 19, town 4, range 22, town of Caledonia, to Peter Christian Lutken, dated April 24, 1920, and the other patenting forty-three acres of land to Christian Wadum, in the same section. The object of securing this record is to make the record of the property in question complete. According to attorneys it is not once in five hundred transfers of property that the record is traced back to the government.

MRS. SCHUYLER COLFAX ILL.

Aged Widow of Former Vice President In Critical Condition at Home.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Ellen Colfax, widow of the late Schuyler Colfax, (Schuyler Colfax was vice president in the first term of President Grant, 1868-1872), is seriously ill at her home in South Bend. Friends of the aged woman are much alarmed over her condition. Mrs. Colfax has been ill for several weeks, but the fact was not generally known until yesterday.

GETS FAT ATTORNEY'S FEES.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 7.—Judge Charles S. Cutting in the probate court today allowed Attorney Clarence A. Knight, $95,000 attorney's fees for his services as counsellor for the estate of the late Charles T. Yerkes and for Louis Owsley, its executor. He had asked $250,000.

By resorting to a contest between engineers, a saving of approximately $1,000,000 was effected by the navy during the fiscal year, through economy in coal and lubrication oil.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

Honey Creek

Honey Creek, Wis., Dec. 9.

Fred Babcock of Frog Center visited at Mrs. Chas. Babcock's one day last week.

Mrs. Frank Page has been on the sick list for the past week, but is improving at this writing.

H. W. Ayers left on Monday for Owego, New York, to attend the annual meeting of the Brown Swiss Breeders' association.

Miss Stephenson who has been with Rev. and Mrs. Rhoad for the past two months, returned to her home in Trenton, N. J., last Thursday. She was accompanied by Rev. and Mrs. Rhoad as far as Chicago, who remained for an over night visit in that city.

Frank Drummond spent Thursday and Friday in Chicago, buying holiday goods and while there visited the apple show.

Fay Drummond came up from Silver Lake on Monday to spend the day with relatives here.

Wm. Kingston of Mukwonago spent Monday here transacting business.

Mrs. D. Drummond came home from Caldwell on Friday and will remain here for a short time.

Miss Della Huntington of Milwaukee spent Sunday with Honey Creek relatives.

Rev. G. H. Hubbard came down from Caldwell on Friday to attend the quarterly meeting and visit Geo. Mohr and family, and on Saturday had a stroke of paralysis, and at this writing anxious friends are caring for him.

Graydon Bayer who has been at Hinsdale, Ill., with P. H. Lacey for several months, returned home on Saturday and will remain on the farm for the winter.

Mrs. A. J. Foote and Miss Anna Babcock went to Chicago on Friday and returned on Saturday evening and on their way home visited Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Lacey at Hinsdale, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Vass and Dr. Smith, Mukwonago, and Miss Phyliss Miller of Milwaukee, spent Sunday with Miss Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Miller.

Mrs. Gaede came up from Burlington on Monday to visit at Walter Morton's.

Remember that there will be union services next Sunday evening with the German Settlement church and Rev. Rhoad will preach. There will be no services here and everyone is expected to be present at the German Settlement. Conveyances will be provided for all.

Among those from a distance who attended the quarterly meeting were: Rev. Holtz, Misses Emma and Ida Heckler, Miss Gretta Jours, Mrs. S. B. Walker and Mrs. Frank King, Mt. Pleasant; Misses Porter and Uller, Caldwell; Miss Young, Big Bend, and Dr. Billings, Waukesha.

The lecture given by H. V. Adams as the second number of the lecture course, last Thursday evening, was well attended and enjoyed by an appreciative audience.

J. R. Vinnedge, Algema, Wis., was here for a few days last week purchasing horses to take back with him.

Chicken pox is prevailing here and the following families are the victims: George Schade, George Aspinall, Clarence White, Rev. McMinn, O. B. Wynne, Henry Armbrecht and David Fraser.

Leroy McDonald and family spent Sunday at Mrs. E. A. McDonald's, Rochester.

North Cape

North Cape, Wis., Dec. 10.

Arnold Thompson had his hand quite badly injured by the stone crusher Saturday.

O. A. Jasperson and J. H. Kamper were in attendance at the school board meeting at Union Grove last Tuesday.

Harry Spillum was pleasantly surprised by about fifty of his friends Tuesday evening.

The M. E. and Baptist churches will have Christmas exercises.

Abner Erickson is sick with pneumonia.

The stone crusher was working in this neighborhood a few days this week.

Among those who visited the Cream City this week were: Mrs. T. N. Adland, Miss Louise Skarie and Mrs. J. H. Kamper.

Mr. and Mrs. Severin Rygh and son of Milwaukee spent Sunday with their relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Beecher visited their brother Dr. Chas. Beecher and wife, this week, at Gilson, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Pierce spent the week with friends in Racine and Chicago.

The Lutheran Ladies' Aid are preparing a box to send to the Orphans' home at Wittenburg. Any one who has anything to give can leave it at Hans Skarie's before Dec. 20th.

Alfred Anderson spent Sunday in Milwaukee.

The Modern Woodmen elected the following officers at their last meeting: Ven. Consul, J. H. Kamper; P. V. Con, Matt Spillum; Advisor, Lynn Balsley; clerk, C. Anderson; banker, Harry Spillum; escort, Geo. Mainland; watchman, Fred Nystrom; sentry, L. Hanson; manager, Ed. Evans; camp physician, Dr. W. C. Hanson. They decided to have an oyster supper for themselves and their families at their first meeting in January.

At a meeting of the Royal Neighbors the same officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year.

Tullof Sanderson and wife of Minnesota were the guests of relatives and old time friends here last week.

Several of our young people went to a surprise last evening on Miss Henrietta Anderson near Yorkville.

Bristol

Bristol, Wis., Dec. 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gaines of Sheboygan spent part of last week with relatives here.

The Missionary society met with Mrs. Mary Gaines on Tuesday afternoon.

Frank Gilbert left on Sunday morning for Davenport, Ia.

Mrs. Irwin Moore and daughter Brosia were Chicago visitors on Wednesday.

Mrs. Aldred returned home from Harvard, Ill., on Sunday, after spending a few days with relatives there.

Miss Clara Bishop of Kenosha is spending a few days with Mrs. Elwin Stonebreaker.

George Willett spent a couple of days last week in Chicago.

The Ladies' Aid society will meet on Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Elwin Stonebreaker.

Mrs. Beermink is visiting relatives in Milwaukee.

The children of the Bristol and Paris Sunday schools will have their Christmas program Monday evening, Dec. 26th.

Mrs. Otto Badtke is visiting her sister at Shennington, Wis.

Somers

Somers, Wis., Dec. 12.

Messrs. L. Frank De Line, Frank Lichter, Samuel Baker, James S. Nelson and Fred Buechner Sr., of Somers, made a trip to Menominee Falls on Wednesday upon invitation of the Wisconsin Sugar Co. These gentlemen express themselves as highly pleased with the reception accorded them and the general good time they had enroute.

The Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday schools are preparing for a union Christmas tree and program, to be given at one of the churches on Christmas evening.

Mrs. Myron A. Gould is visiting with her daughter Mrs. Otto Tabbert, in Chicago.

Mrs. P. M. Anderson is visiting with her parents and other relatives at Hartford, Wis.

Miss Elsie Gibson of Kenosha visited at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Gibson, during the past week.

The many friends of Miss Harriet M. Spence will be pleased to learn that she is much improved from her recent illness.

The teachers of the neighboring schools attended the Teachers' Institute held in Kenosha on Saturday.

Auker Rasmussen spent Wednesday with friends in Racine.

The neighboring schools are preparing their programs for Christmas exercises.

Somes Camp Modern Woodmen of America, 878, elected the following officers Saturday evening, December 3: Venerable Consul, L. Frank De Line; worthy advisor, John J. Herzog; clerk, N. E. Thompson; excellent banker, Elsworth J. Gardinere; Escort, P. M. Anderson; watchman, Mat Christianson; sentry, Herman Tabbert; manager, Henry Lytle; physicians, Doctors G. A. Ripley, George Belting and Peehn.

F. M. Miller will sell his stock and farm implements at auction on Thursday of this week, December 15.

John Denig transacted business in Chicago on Thursday.

Fred W. Leet returned home from Davis Junction, Ill., Friday evening where he purchased a car load of very fine corn.

Miss Ella Gitzlaff is ill with a severe attack of pleurisy. Dr. L. P. Valentine of Corliss is attending.

Jay Gould and Lawrence Anderson went to Janesville last week to return the automobile belonging to the Janesville Sugar Co.

Mr. Stonehouse of the Racine Daily Journal was in Somers during the past week in the interest of the Journal.

Somers Camp Royal Neighbors of America 4052 elected the following officers at the recent meeting: Oracle, Mrs. Emma Rasmussen; vice oracle, Mrs. Minnie G. Lauer; chancelor, Miss Lavina Bailey; recorder, Mrs. Florence Fink; receiver, Mrs. Jessie Yule; inner sentinel, Mrs. Ann Mailey; outer sentinel, Mrs. Mary Longmore; marshal, Mrs. Henrietta Anderson; manager, P. M. Anderson; physicians, Doctors G. H. Ripley, George Belting and L. P. Valentine.

Mrs. Florence Fink was elected delegate to the convention to be held at La Crosse; Mrs. Minnie G. Lauer, alternate.

Miss Johanna Gardinere, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elsworth J. Gardinere, is very ill with typhoid fever at the hospital in Joliet, Ill. Miss Gardinere was caring for a typhoid fever patient when she contracted the disease.

H. J. Boelter and L. E. Ozanne attended the annual school board convention which was held in Kenosha on Wednesday, Dec. 7th. The attendance at this meeting was considerably larger than for two years past which is evidence that the school boards of Kenosha county are realizing the importance of coming in closer touch with their respective schools. The addresses given by the different speakers were interesting throughout and every member present felt well repaid for attending the meeting.

Henry Soens went on a business trip to Milwaukee on Wednesday morning.

The bob sleighs are being brought out but the fall of snow is not yet sufficient for good sleighing.

Kneeland

Kneeland, Wis., Dec. 12.

This vicinity was pained to learn of the death of Mrs. Frank Horton, which occurred in Milwaukee at the home of her brother, where she was sick almost immediately after her arrival, and passed away a few days after. The funeral services took place from the Yorkville church, Monday afternoon and were attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends. Deceased leaves a husband and two sons to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and loving mother. The family have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community in their irreparable loss.

The Ladies' Aid was very well attended on Thursday last at Mrs. Hareng's. All reported a good time and much accomplished.

Mr. and Mrs. Derrick West attended a penny social at Yorkville Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Zimmer of Oakwood and Mrs. Carrie of Milwaukee called on Thomas West and Stephen West Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kain and son Harold spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mrs. and Mrs. Albert Granza.

Mrs. James Leonard was out calling on the sick, Friday last.

Mrs. Steinmiller is quite poorly at this writing.

The ladies will give their church fair and chicken pie supper at the Raymond church Thursday afternoon and evening and all are cordially invited.

Mrs. Peter Mitchell has been keeping house for her daughter Mrs. Fred Tess as they are on a short visit.

Mrs. Quincy Scott spent Thursday with Mrs. Frank Easton.

Mabel West was a caller at Milwaukee Friday.

Dr. Mosher and father are spending a week in Milwaukee.

George Peterson was a caller at B. B. Fell's home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Paap and family spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Beaumaster.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fritchen spent Sunday with her parents at Union Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Derrick West attended a social at Yorkville Friday evening.

Mrs. Ernest Lindeman and Mrs. Louise Frank spent several days with their mother who is not very well.

Grandpa Herang, who has been sick for some time, is better at present.

Peter Dougherty has been calling on old neighbors the past week.

John Geraghty and daughter Maud, spent Monday evening with Mr. and Mrs. James Leonard.

Dr. Washington was called to the home of Stephen West Sunday.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luke DeVrice is very ill with bronchitis. Dr. Goebel is attending her.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Shumway and Mr. and Mrs. S. Brice spent Wednesday in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Julian West and son and daughter spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas West.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Heimbrook spent Sunday with relatives at Waterford.

Mrs. Peter Mitchell spent a week with her daughter in Muskego.

Raymond

Raymond, Dec. 12.

Since the snow fall cutters and bobs are taking the place of wheels.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Brice and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Shumway spent Wednesday in the Cream City.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Zimmer and Mrs. Carrie West spent Sunday with Raymond relatives.

Ira Freedy, is ill at his home with measles.

Frank Brice is confined to his bed with an attack of jaundice.

Mrs. Logie is still a great sufferer and helpless.

Remember the church fair on Thursday afternoon and evening at the Raymond Congregational church, Dec. 15. Everybody is invited to come.

Dr. Washington was out to see Mrs. Stephen West on Sunday. Mrs. West has not been as well the past week.

Many friends and neighbors were pained to hear of the death of Mrs. Frank Horton. The husband and two sons will have the sympathy of the entire community.

Mrs. James Vyvyian spent a few days with Racine relatives the past week.

Wesley Hunter and Miss Madora Roskilly were Milwaukee visitors Saturday.

Corliss

Corliss, Dec. 12.

Mrs. J. P. Olle and mother were Racine visitors Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Lingsweiler, Jr., were shopping in Milwaukee Thursday.

Miss Edly Lee has returned from an extended visit with friends and relatives in Iowa and South Dakota.

Mrs. A. Baldwin and daughter, May, were shopping in Racine Friday.

M. E. Thayer visited Milwaukee friends over Sunday.

Mrs. F. I. Lingsweiler, Sr., and Miss C. Binstock spent the day in Milwaukee Thursday.

Don't fail to attend the concert given by Cady's Military band at the band hall Friday, Dec. 16th. The band will be assisted by some of the local talent.

Miss Anna Binstock entertained a friends from Racine Sunday.

Miss Lily Harmann visited Sylvania friends over Sunday.

The following is a list of officers elected for the ensuing year by Western Union Camp 1322, M. W. A.: Consul, E. B. Nelson; advisor, J. C. Burns; clerk, F. I. Lingsweiler; escort, Jay Phelps; banker, W. E. Fancher; watchman, Jos. Weber; physicians, Dr. Peehn and Dr. Valentine. It was voted to give a free oyster supper to all its members and their families Thursday night, Dec. 15th in their hall.

Rochester

Rochester, Wis., Dec. 12.

Mrs. Chas. Healy is entertaining her brother Mr. Baird who has returned from Virginia and is now on his way to Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Summers, who have been away visiting friends for one week are expected home this week. Miss Summers also is expected home after spending a number of weeks with friends in Racine and a week with Mrs. Dalton at Waupun.

Mrs. Wm. Ela is reported on the sick list the past week.

The Ladies' Aid will hold their annual sale Tuesday Dec. 13, in the church parlors. Refreshments will be served in the church dining hall after which a musical program will be given. Come and bring your friends.

Chauncey Strange, who has been seriously ill for some time has recovered and resumed his work at the creamery today.

Chas. Taylor is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hoyt.

Mrs. Paulson and little son spent part of last week at Caldwell.

Cold wintery weather is with us again.

Caledonia

Caledonia, Wis., Dec. 12.

Miss Annie Rinke spent Thursday afternoon with Mrs. William Thamm.

Mrs. Peter Starck visited with Mrs. Logie Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Mitchel entertained Mrs. Spang and Mrs. Math. Goebel, Friday.

Jacob Meyer and children were visiting relatives at Saukville recently.

Joe Meyer was a Cream City visitor Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thamm entertained Milwaukee visitors Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred George were seen on our streets Sunday afternoon.

Miss Annie Rauguth returned home Friday after spending a week with Milwaukee relatives.

Leonard Kell was seen in our vicinity the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Thelen entertained Mrs. Wink Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Lena Hess entertained company from Milwaukee Sunday.

August Goebel and Joseph Klinkhammer spent one day last week in Racine.

Frank Zehrt entertained company Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Zimmermann and son visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Seifert at Oak Creek, last week.

Mrs. B. Wink of South Milwaukee was visiting with Caledonia friends a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Klinkhammer were Somers visitors Friday and Saturday.

James Horner is spending some time with his uncle, Joseph Horner.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Mutchie were Racine visitors last Thursday afternoon.

August Goebel and son called at Klinkhammer's Saturday evening.

Edmund Goebel spent Thursday with William and Thomas Callen.

Joseph Thome and son Frank transacted business in Racine Saturday.

Silver Lake

Silver Lake, Wis., Dec. 12.

Mrs. Fleuker and daughter Barbara were Burlington visitors Saturday.

Mrs. D. G. Elfers and son Elmer visited her mother several days.

Mrs. Will Parker visited relatives here Thursday.

Mrs. Stoffer and daughter Hazel spent Friday in Burlington.

Mrs. Geo. Bibler and daughter came Friday to spend the winter with Mrs. Walberg.

Mrs. Louis Hasselman visited in Burlington Tuesday.

Mrs. Geo. Bassetts visited here Thursday.

Mrs. Will Riggs spent Friday night here with her aunt.

Mrs. Gus Smallfeldt was in Burlington Saturday.

Mrs. Wheeler of McHenry visited her daughter the past week.

Miss Florence Mathews was a Burlington visitor Saturday.

Miss Tena Johnson is spending some time at Kansasville.

Mrs. Charles was here over Sunday.

Mrs. John Moyse called here Wednesday.

Gilbert Runkel and family called here Sunday.

Elsie McKee spent Friday in Burlington.

Ludwig Johnson was home several days this week.

J. E. Dalton transacted business in Chicago one day last week.

Mrs. Johnson and son spent Monday in Burlington.

R. M. Dixon was a Chicago passenger Monday.

Sylvania

Sylvania, Wis., Dec. 12.

Joe Kozel had the misfortune to lose a valuable cow last week.

Mrs. Lon Lee and daughters, visited relatives in Racine a few days last week.

Geo. Gillett starts tomorrow to press hay for Frank Worsley.

Tom Birchel and family spent Sunday with relatives.

Geo. Burgess and family went to Racine Saturday to visit Santa Claus.

Bert De Condres drove to Racine Wednesday.

Abe Baker of Racine called on Sylvania friends Friday.

Albert Bowers of Racine spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Anderson visited with Sylvania relatives Sunday.

Miss Dixon is making preparations for Xmas exercises to be held a few days before Xmas.

Fritchen and Nelson have finished the well for Christ Jacobsen, depth 198 ft.

Mrs. Larson called on Union Grove friends Saturday.

Tom Bowers was pleasantly surprised Saturday evening when about forty of his friends dropped in to help celebrate his birthday. All report an enjoyable time and wished him many more happy birthdays.

Woodworth

Woodworth, Wis., Dec. 12.

Mr. Andersen and family have moved onto the Hansen farm, which they recently purchased.

Last Monday morning Daniel Marsh and C. L. Marsh of this place received the sad news of the death of their son and brother, Henry Marsh, who was then at Louisville, Ky. They immediately left for the south returning to Kenosha with the remains on Wednesday, from which place the funeral and burial took place. Their many friends extend sympathy to them in their bereavement.

Emma Andersen, who has been very sick is much better.

Ives Grove

Ives Grove, Dec. 12.

Mayor Jones made a business trip to Port Washington Saturday.

Miss Maude Clueveland of Milburn, Ill., was the guest of Miss Ruth Skewes Sunday.

Miss Gertrude Peterson of Racine is the guest of the Misses Fritchen.

Miss Anna Warren spent Sunday at her home in Burlington.

Miss Florence Voge of the Milwaukee Normal spent the week end with her parents here.

Miss Irene Olson entertained a number of her friends at a candy pull Wednesday evening.

Chas. Johnson, our local miller, has started grinding up all the available grain in the vicinity, and looks forward to a rather busy season.

Work is being rushed on rebuilding the hall. The basket ball team expects to hold its first practice therein Friday evening, in preparation for a hard schedule, which will start early in January.

Mrs. Chas. B. Hayes spent Tuesday in Racine.

Representatives of the beet sugar companies are taking contracts for a large acreage of beets, which will be grown in this vicinity next year.

Madison Democrat: A New Jersey man has asked the court to relieve him of the duty of paying alimony to two women. The court should deny the petition and order the poor fool confined in the hopeless ward of the home for feeble minded.

LATEST TELEGRAPH MARKETS

New York Stocks.

Furnished by J. H. Jones, Broker, 415 Main Street.

New York, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1910.

List of Stocks	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing Dec. 12	Closing Dec. 10
Am. Sugar	115	115	115	115	......
Atchison, com.	100¾	100⅝	100½	100⅝	100¾
Canadian Pac.	192	192¼	191¼	191⅜	192¼
Amal. Copper	64	64⅛	63⅝	63⅝	64⅜
B. & O. com.	105⅛	106	105⅜	105⅜	106
P. R. T.	74	74¼	73⅞	73¾	74⅛
C. M. & St. P.	122¼	123⅝	121¾	121¾	122¾
Cent. Ltr. com.	30½	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	30¾
C. R. I. & P.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	......
C. F. & I.	31¾	32	31⅝	32	31½
C. & G. W.	22	22	22	22	21
Chicago Gas	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	......
Ches. & Ohio	79½	80⅛	79⅛	79¼	80⅝
U. S. Steel, com.	73⅛	73⅛	72⅝	72¾	73⅜
U. S. Steel, pfd.	116⅝	116⅝	116⅜	116⅜	116
L. & N.	142¼	142¼	142¼	142⅜	143
Mo. Pac	45¼	45⅛	45	45	45½
Norfolk & W.	97½	98⅛	97¼	98	......
M. K. T.	......	......	......	......	31½
Nor. Pac.	114¾	115	114	114¼	114⅝
N. Y. Cent.	112¼	112½	111⅞	112⅛	112⅜
Nat. Lead, com.	52¼	52⅜	52¼	52¼	......
Pacific Mail	......	......	......	......	......
Reading, com.	148	148⅛	146⅛	147	147¾
Penn. Ry.	129½	129¼	128⅛	128⅜	129
So. Pac.	113⅛	113⅝	112⅝	112⅝	114
Am. Smelter	74¼	75⅝	73⅞	74⅛	74¾
Union Pac. com.	169½	170¼	168⅛	168⅝	170⅞
Erie, com.	27½	27¾	27⅛	27¼	28
Wabash, pfd.	......	......	......	......	......
R. I., com.	30	30¼	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜
Wabash Com.	16	16	16	16	......
Ill. Cent.	......	......	......	......	131

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 12.—Cattle, receipts estimated at 41,000; market ten cents lower; beeves 4.35@7.20; Texas steers 4.00@5.25; western steers 4.00@6.10; stockers and feeders 3.30@5.60; cows and heifers 2.25@6.00; calves 7.00@9.00.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 42,000; market steady: light 7.60@8.00; mixed 7.55@8.00; heavy 7.50@8.00; rough 7.50@7.70; good to choice heavy 7.70@8.00; pigs 7.00@7.80; bulk of sales 7.75@7.95.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 40,000; market steady: native 2.50@4.50; western 2.75@4.50; yearlings 4.50@5.75; lambs, native 4.50@6.80; western 5.00@6.70.

Daily Movement of Produce.

Articles	Receipts	Shipments
Flour, bbls.	9,200	11,700
Wheat, bu.	36,000	30,300
Corn, bu.	618,700	292,400
Oats, bu.	469,800	260,300
Rye, bu.	7,000	2,000
Barley, bu.	81,000	8,200

Car Lot Receipts.

Wheat, 25 cars, with six of contract grade; corn 383 cars with eight of contract grade; oats 215 cars. Total receipts of wheat at Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth today were 776 cars, compared with 730 cars last week and 363 cars the corresponding day a year ago.

CHICAGO CLOSING MARKETS

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Wheat, Dec. 91@¼; May 95⅜; July 93@⅛.

Corn—Dec. 45½; May 47¼; July 47⅞.

Oats—Dec. 31⅛; May 33⅞@34; July 33⅞.

Mess Pork, per bbl.—Jan. 18.75; May 17.80.

Lard, per 100 lbs.—Jan. 10.10; May 9.87½@.90.

Short Ribs, per 100 lbs.—Jan. 9.80@.82½; May 9.50.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Butter, steady; creameries 23@28; dairies 23@27.

Eggs—Steady; receipts 1,686 cases, at mark, cases included 19½@22½; firsts 31; prime firsts 33.

Cheese—Steady: daisies 14¾@15; twins 14@¼; young Americas 14½@¾; longs horns 14½@15.

Potatoes—Steady; choice to fancy 43@45; fair to good 38@42.

Poultry—Steady; turkeys, live 17, dressed 22; fowls, live 11, dressed 12; springs, live 10, dressed 12.

Veal—Steady; 50 to 60 lb. wts. 9@10; 60 to 85 lb. wts. 11@½; 85 to 110 lb. wts. 12.

Rye—Cash, 80@81½.

Barley—Cash, 80@88½.

Timothy—8.00@9.75 March 10.25.

Clover—Cash, 10.00@14.25.

CHICAGO GRAIN GOSSIP.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Rain spoiling the harvest in Argentina had a bullish effect today on wheat prices here. Floods in France and Italy took a similar hold on the market. Almost by way of paradox, absence of moisture throughout the Punjuab district of India formed an argument for higher quotations, the basis in this case however being prospective damage to the crop. Drought conditions, too, over the American southwest were becoming more serious according to some traders. Under such circumstances the fact that world shipments were larger than expected cut little figure. The opening was ¼c to ½c higher. May started ¼ to ⅜c higher at 95⅝ to 95@⅝c but reacted to 95½.

Texas rains made support poor for a while, but unfavorable reports from Oklahoma and Kansas caused a rally. The close however was easy with May 95⅝, a net gain of ¼.

With farmers selling only on bulges and with shorts somewhat tmid owing to possible congestion in the December option, corn was strong. Business, however, was light. The market opened ⅛@¼ to ⅝c up. May started with ⅛ to ¼@⅜c advance at 47⅝ to 47¾@⅞c, falling back later to 47½@⅝c.

Huge world shipments led to a further decline, but the market later strengthened with wheat. The close, though, was easy with May at 45½ the same as Saturday.

Oats was influenced by the corn strength and by the short interest in December. May at teh opening was a shade higher at 34⅜ but later reacted to 34¼@¼.

All offerings in provisions were quickly absorbed and the market rose sharply after a rather weak start. First sales were unchanged to 7½c lower with My at 18.15 for pork, 9.97½@10.00 to 10.00 for lard and 9.65 to 9.70 for ribs.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—(Wall street)—The heaviness of the Harriman issues was the most conspicuous feature at the opening of teh stock market today. Union Pacific declined a full point in the early transactions with a loss of ½ point in Southern Pacific. Chesapeake and Ohio declined a point and the leading industrial issues, such as United States Steel, Amalgamated Copper and Smelting were of substantial fractions. A few unimportant gains were recorded.

Additional fractional losses were scored bringing a number of important stocks into the range of one point losses such as Reading, Union Pacific, United States Steel, Amalgamated Copper and American Smelting. The market seemed to have found a resting level and later hardened slowly, the principal stocks making up the greater part of the losses.

The market colsed weak.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Cabbage Quotations.

F. W. Guenther Co.

Domestic, per ton $5.00

Holland, per ton ....$7.00@8.00

Hansche Bros.

Best Holland, per ton $8.00

MILWAUKEE LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Hogs—Receipts, 1500; closing lower.

Good heavy and butchers	7.85@8.00
190 to 200 lbs	7.80@7.85
Fair to best light	7.50@7.80
Fair to best mixed	7.50@7.75
Good to selected packers	7.40@7.65
Government and throwouts	2.00@4.00
Pigs	7.25@7.50

Cattle—Receipts, none; 10@15c lower.

Butchers' steers, good to choice	5.50@6.80
Medium to good	4.75@5.25
Heifers, good to choice	4.15@5.40
Common to fair	3.40@3.90
Cows, prime	4.40@4.90
Good to choice	3.65@4.15
Fair to medium	3.25@3.40
Cutters, good	3.00@3.25
Medium	2.90@3.15
Canners	2.25@2.90
Bulls, butchers	4.15@4.50
Bologna	3.50@4.00
Feeders	3.75@4.50
Stockers	2.75@3.50
Milkers and springers	35.00@65.00

Calves—Receipts none; steady.

Good to choice	8.25@8.75
Fair to good	7.50@8.00
Medium to light	6.75@7.25
Throwouts	5.00@6.00

Sheep—Receipts, 250; steady.

Lambs	5.25@6.25
Ewes, good to choice	3.25@3.75
Cull lambs	4.50@5.00
Cull sheep	2.00@3.00
Bucks	2.25@3.00

MEATS AND POULTRY.

Poultry—Dressed — Quotable: Turkeys, fancy, 20c; good, 17@18c; old Toms, 18c; thin, poor, 12@12½c; ducks, 15@16c; geese, fancy, heavy, 12½@13c; poor, 10@11c; chickens, fowls, 11½@12c; light, 10@10½c; springers, fancy, 12½@13c; culls, 8@9c.

Veal—Steady 50 to 60 lbs. 7½@8c; 60 to 85 lbs, 8½@9c; 85 to 110 lbs, 9½@10c; extra fancy, 11@11½c.

Lambs—Per lb., pelts off, as to quality, 9@10c; mutton, 7@8c.

CLOSING GRAIN PRICES.

The closing prices on wheat and coarse grains on 'change today were as follows:

Wheat—	
No. 1 northern	1.06@1.07
No. 2 northern	1.04@1.06
Corn—	
No. 3 yellow, new	46½
No. 3 yellow, old	49
No. 4 yellow, new	45
No. 4 yellow, old	47
No. 3, new	45
No. 3, old	48
Oats—	
Standard	33½
No. 3 white	32½@33
No. 3 white	32@32½
Barley—	
No. 2	88
Medium	85@88
Rye—	
No. 1	82
No. 2	81½@82

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Choice, per ton, timothy, 19.50@20.00; No. 1 do. 19.00@19.25; No. 2 do. 16.00@17.50; clover and mixed, 13.50@16.50; choice prairie 15.75@16.00; No. 1 do, 14.50@15.00; Wisconsin marsh feeding 10.00@10.50.

Straw—Rye, per ton 8.50@9.00; oats, do, 7.00@7.50.

DAIRY MARKETS

Butter—Easy; supply moderate, extra creamery, 29c; prints, 30c; firsts, 27@28c; seconds, 25@26c; process, 24@24½c; dairy, lines, 24@26; packing, 21@21½c.

Eggs—Market firm; receipts moderate; current receipts as to quality 26@30c; recandled, fancy extras, 33@36c; seconds and dirties 15@17c.

HIDE MARKET, RACINE.

Hides—	
Green—No. 1, trimmed, per lb	8c
Green—No. 2, trimmed, per lb.	7c
Cured—No. 1, trimmed, per lb.	9c
Cured—No. 2, trimmed, per lb.	8c
CALFSKINS—	
Green—No. 1, trim'd, per lb.	13@14c
Green—No. 2 trim'd, per lb.	11½@12½
Cured—No. 1	14@15c
Cured No. 2	12½@13½c

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Cabbage, Onions, Potatoes.

Quotations from Hanley Bros.)

Potatoes are selling from 50 to 60 cents. Yellow onions are selling at 55 to 70 cents while the reds are bringing 50 to 60 cents.

There is no sale for domestic cabbage, and Holland is hovering around 6@6.50 per ton with the demand dull.

F. W. Guenther & Co.—

Holland, $6 per ton, if in temporary storage or from fields if free from frost.

Warehouse Holland cabbage is not being offered yet.

Domestic cabbage is cleaned up.

Hansche Bros.—

Cabbage market dull. Domestic or Holland $6 per ton; fancy $8 per ton.

VEGETABLES.

Beets—Home grown, bus, 45@50c.

Cabbage—Home grown, per 100, 1.50@2.50.

Carrots—Home grown, per bu, 30@35 2.50; per ton 6.50@7.00.

Celery—Home grown, doz, 15@20c.

Celery—Root, home grown, per doz, 25@35c.

Citron—Home grown 50c@1.00.

Endive—Home grown, doz. 30@40c.

Horseradish Root—Home grown, per lb. 8@10c. Bunch, doz, stalks, 80@90c.

Kale—Home grown, doz, 25@35c.

Lettuce—Leaf, home grown, dozen bunches, 25@30.

Leek—Per doz. as to size, home grown 10@15.

Mushrooms—Wisconsin No. 1, lb., 40@45c.

Onions—Home grown, bus, 75@85c.

Oyster Plant—Home grown, doz, bunches, 20@25c.

Parsley—Home grown, doz. bunches, 5@10c.

Parsnips—Home grown, per bus., 35@40c.

Potatoes—Home grown, per bu, out of store 50@55.

Pumpkins—Home grown, per doz, 70@75c.

Radishes—Per doz bunches, home grown, 45@50c.

Spinach—Home grown, bu. 60@65c.

Squash—Home grown, Hubbard, per doz, 75c@1.00.

Turnips—Home grown, bus. 40@45c.

PRODUCE MARKET

Millstuffs as quoted in carlots at 21.75 for bran, 22.00; for standard fine midlings, in 100-lb. sacks; red dog 25.50; flour middlings, 25.00; rye, feed, 22.00; delivered at country points, 50c more.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

The treasury department has purchased through public bid 100,000 oz of silver at 55.3c per oz. to be delivered at the Denver mint. This is the first government purchase of silver in two years. At the office of the director of the mint it was said further purchases in the near future, if there are to be any, would not be large.

The Cincinnati Price Current in its weekly crop summary says: "Dry weather prolonged over large part of central regions, although ground in some localities is covered with a light fall of snow, which may prove beneficial to growing wheat. All things considered, the time is not reached when a positively discouraging view of the crop situation is called for. Later evidences of the corn yield furnish no occasion for changes in previous general view of extent of crop."

Bradstreet's figures on wheat and flour clearances from United States and Canada since July 1 show 23,199,000 bu decrease as compared with those for the same period last year.

General trade is steady but no specific changes are recorded. Holiday trade is good. Bradstreet's report says: "Cold weather has tended to stimulate retail sales of winter goods, while the approach of the holidays has helped business in those specialties. In the regular wholesale trade spring buying in general is reported of rather light volume. Collections as a whole will not class better than fair. In industrial lines changes are on the quiet side as a whole. Iron and steel are quieter and pig iron is weaker. Shoe and leather trade conditions are irregular. In the cotton goods trade uncertainty as to the size of the cotton crop has limited operations."

The government estimates make the 1910 cotton crop 11,426,000 bales as against 10,004,949 in 1909.

Live stock movements at Chicago last week. Arrivals: Cattle, 79,300; calves 6,400; hogs, 148,200; sheep, 100,300. Compared with week previous there was a gain of 6,600 cattle; loss of 500 calves; loss of 280 hogs; loss of 42,300 sheep. Shipments were: Cattle 35,800; calves, 800; hogs, 38,200; sheep, 26,254.

Combined live stock receipts at six markets last week: Cattle 202,700; hogs, 305,700; sheep 185,700. Compared with previous week there was a gain of 29,500 cattle; loss of 5,000 hogs; loss of 62,200 sheep.

Weekly average prices of good live stock at Chicago last week: Cattle $5.90, hogs $7.52, sheep $3.85, lambs, $6.05. Compared with week previous, were respectively $6.20, $7.19, $3.80, $7.35. Compared with a year ago were respectively $6.45, $8.43, $5.15, $7.75. Compared with prices in 1904 were respectively $5.05, $4.46, $4.65, $6.70.

Receipts of hogs at the principal western points last week were 429,100, compared with 437,200 the week previous, 390,700 the corresponding week last year and 627,000 the corresponding week of 1908.

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets the past week total 461,000, being 10,000 larger than previous week, 21,000 larger than a year ago and 227,000 less than two years ago, when 688,000 were received. While this week receipts stand larger than a week ago and a year ago, they are 227,000 smaller than the ten-year average for the corresponding week from 1900 to 1909 inclusive. Receipts for 1910 to date total 18,222,000, being 3,250,000 less than arrived a year ago, 8,220,000 less than two years ago and 4,077,000 less than the ten year average for the corresponding week from 1900 to 1909 inclusive.

Chicago Horse Market.—Choice drafters sold generally steady at all times. Quality was fair and not many were left in the barns at close. Receipts totaled around 1,143 the past week, against 790 the previous week and 545 corresponding week last year. Drafters went generally at $175@225, with a few stall-fed fancy lots up to $300. Expressers and light delivery classes made $140@200, bulk $150@185. Drivers and saddlers were quoted largely at $150@200 and choice ones went above $250. Small southern chunks went mainly at $60@125. Mules made $175@250.

Flax seed prices declined sensationally in all markets yesterday as the result of favorable crop advices from Argentina. The northwestern prices were the lowest in months. Duluth declined 7@8½c, Minneapolis 8½c and Chicago 9½c.

New York time loans on 11th, easy; sixty days, 4@4¼ per cent, and ninety days, 4 per cent; six months, 4@4¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange easy, with actual business in bankers' bills at 482@482.15 for sixty days and at 485.30 for demand. Commercial bills, 481¼@481¾. Bar silver, 54½c; Mexican dollars, 46c. Government bonds steady; railroad bonds steady.

Money in Chicago is quoted around 5 per cent on call, 5@5½ per cent on commercial paper and time collateral and 5@6 per cent over the counter.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 2s reg.	101¾	101
U. S. 2s cpn.	100¾	101½
U. S. 3s reg.	102	102½
U. S. 3s cpn.	102	102½
U. S. 4s reg.	115½	116
U. S. 4s cpn.	115½	116
U. S. Pan. 2s reg.	100½	
U. S. P. 2s 1938	100½	.....